The North Carolinian.

Office—'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St., One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
1 week....	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 weeks...	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks...	2.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
8 weeks...	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
3 months..	5.00	8.00	10.00	14.00	18.00	34.00	48.00
6 months..	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	35.00	55.00
12 months.	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

Court advertisements when not exceeding three inches will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, [illegible]

Divorce Notices $5.00

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VIII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1876. NUMBER 12.

The North Carolinian

POWER

JOB PRINTING

Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTLER, Book and Job Printer, Carolinian Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in Carolinian Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, few doors west of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter, Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, T. D. PENDLETON, Proprietor. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also Bowling Alley, Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—D. B. Bradford.
Commissioners—Isaac Pritchett, W. P. Martin, A. H. Wilkinson, C. B. Brothers, John Wood.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell.
Attorney—J. L. Ball.
Clerk—Wm. Keaues.
Constable—Monroe Woolbee.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHORTE LODGE No. 11, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Perry.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Sides.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—C. C. Pool.
Coroner—A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington, Dare, Hyde, Pitt and Pamlico.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, PALEMON JOHN, D. C. LITHGOTT, D. G. BUSH, W. F. MARTIN, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

THE

Albemarle House,

E. C. ALBERTSON, Proprietor.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Back & Son will be kept. and pure Gibson and other Whisky. Besides a good Liquors, Cigars, or Cheroots of Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

The Bride's Story.

When I was but a country lass, now fifteen years ago,
I lived where flows the Overprock through meadows wide and low;
There first, when skies were bending blue and blossoms bowing free,
I saw the ragged little boy that went to school with me.

His homespun coat was frayed and worn, with patches covered o'er,
His hat—ah, such a hat as that was never seen before.
The boys and girls, when first he came, they shouted in their glee,
And jeered the ragged little boy who went to school with me.

His father was a laboring man, and mine was highly born;
Our people held with him and his in great contempt and scorn;
They said I should not stoop to own a playmate such as he,
The bright eyed, ragged little boy who went to school with me.

Yet spite of all the jeers around from children better dressed,
My heart went out to meet the heart that beat within his breast;
His look was fond, his voice was low, and, strange as it may be,
I loved the ragged little boy that went to school with me.

For years they had forgotten him, but when again we met,
His locks, his voice, his gentle ways, remained in memory yet;
They saw alone the man of mark, but I could only see
That bright eyed, ragged little boy that went to school with me.

He had remembered me, it seemed, as I remembered him,
Nor time, nor honors, in his mind the cherished past could dim;
Young love had grown to older love, and so today you see
I wed the ragged little boy who went to school with me.

BURN A CRIMINAL.

The Story of Connecticut's Most Awful Crime.

One of the most atrocious crimes ever perpetrated in this country in early days, and indeed ranking with the most horrible ever known in the United States, was the murder of the Mallory family, at Washington, Conn., about ten miles from the town of Litchfield, in the year 1780.

In the month of December, 1779, a ragged, penniless, wandering stranger appealed to the charity of old Mr. Caleb Mallory, resident of the town of Washington, for a night's lodging and a meal of victuals. The person thus appealing was not over nineteen years old, and tough large for his age, had a countenance that made him seem younger than he really was.

In answer to Mr. Mallory's questions, he said that his name was Barnett Davenport, and that he was entirely friendless and homeless.

The old man's kind heart was touched by this tale of woe, and he readily proffered the shelter of his house as a home for the young man as long as he might desire to avail himself of it, an offer which Davenport promptly accepted.

At this time Mr. Mallory and his aged wife had living with them three orphan grandchildren—two girls named Eunice and Eliza, and a boy named David—the offspring of Captain Ruben Mallory, the old man's only son, who had been lost at sea.

His kind entertainers were, of course, unaware that the one whom they thus accepted as, temporarily at least, a member of their family, was a born criminal—one whose instincts were entirely perverted to evil, and who had never, in his short life, given any sign of the possession of any moral perceptions whatever. Barnett Davenport had been born of parents who, if not actually criminals themselves, were certainly wickedly indifferent as to whether their son became one or not. They lived near New Haven, and from his earliest youth Barnett, instead of attending school and receiving any moral training from his parents, was permitted to associate promiscuously with the worst boys of the town. "He was from early years unprincipled, profane and impious. Before he was nine years old he was an expert in cursing and swearing, and an adept in mischief. At eleven years he began to pilfer; at thirteen he stole money; at fifteen he entertained thoughts of murder, and rapidly waxed harder and bolder in wickedness." Notwithstanding his evil instincts and habits, he managed to behave pretty well for a couple of months, while living with the Mallory family, and quite won the kind hearts of the old folks, who could scarcely have treated him better had he been their own son. There is reason to believe, however, that during this time he was, with base ingratitude and diabolical cruelty, planning in his mind a most horrible crime—nothing less than the slaughter of his benefactors, that he might possess himself of their most valuable effects.

On the night of February 3, 1780, Barnett Davenport deemed that the time had come for the execution of his infernal purpose. He slept in a small room off the kitchen, at the back of the house, while Mr. Mallory and his wife occupied the front room on the second floor, over the parlor. The boy David, seven years old, had a bed in a little bedroom adjoining the apartment of his grandparents, and his sisters were in the back room on the same floor. From this arrangement it will be readily seen that it must have been easy for Davenport to make, unobservedly, all the preparations necessary, when the chosen time came, for the awful butchery he contemplated. At a little after midnight on the date stated, while there raged such a terrible storm that there was small danger of any person being aboard to hear any extraordinary noises which might arise in the house, Barnett Davenport arose from his bed, dressed himself, and made ready for his crime.

He had been for two days making a great pile of pine shavings, in a shed outside the kitchen, under the pretense of building a nice cupboard for Mrs. Mallory. These shavings he now carried in and strewed about the floor of the parlor, the kitchen, and the dining-room that lay between them, and over them he poured a gallon of turpentine.

Then putting on an old pair of overalls and a jacket to keep his clothing from being stained with blood, he armed himself with a great knotty club of green hickory wood, and ascended the stairs to the apartments where the old folks slept.

In these days locks upon inside doors were seldom used in private houses, and the Mallory residence was no exception to the general rule of omission of such security. To enter the chamber of his benefactor, the assassin had nothing to do but to raise a common latch.

The light he carried awoke Mr. Mallory, and in surprise, he turned and half arose in his bed, but had no time to utter a word, for in an instant the huge club, wielded by the sturdy villain, descended upon his head, cracking his skull like an egg shell. The old woman had been awakened the same moment, and, before a second blow could be aimed at her, gave one cry of terror. It was her last. The next instant she was stretched by the side of her husband. To make assurance doubly sure, the murderer's heavy club descended again and again upon the heads of the old couple, dashing out their brains, and finally he drove deep into the throat of each the blade of a big carving knife which he had brought from the kitchen.

At this moment he heard the voice of little David calling from the next room.

"Grandpa! Grandpa! what is the matter? What are you doing?"

As nearly as he could, Davenport imitated the old man's tremulous, high pitched voice, calling in response "Davy, boy, come here," and planted himself close to the door, with the dripping knife in his hand. A moment more, and the little fellow, with nothing on but his nightgown, bounded into the room, only to have his throat clutched by the assassin's powerful hand as he crossed the threshold. When the boy had been choked so that he could not cry out, Davenport transferred his clutch to poor Davy's long brown ringlets, dragged his head back and with one slash of the keen knife cut his throat from ear to ear. Now all was still. The murderer, grasping again his club, walked on tiptoe to the door of the little girls' room and looked in. They had not awakened. He hesitated. Then, turning back into the room where his bloody work had been done, he fastened the door upon the children, by bracing a chair against it, so that not even a strong man could have opened it from the inside.

Now he proceeded to gather the booty for which he had done the horrid deeds already stated. Out of an old chest he drew some pieces of solid silver plate. From a bureau drawer he took £40 in gold and silver. In the pockets of the old couple he found a silver watch and about twenty or thirty shillings in silver. The gold wedding rings, once massive, but now worn thin, he tore from the fingers of the dead. Thoroughly he searched the apartment, but this was all that he could find worth carrying away. He put the plate in a pillow slip, and carried it out into the yard, pocketed the other valuables, and then proceeded to fire the house. Rolling the corpses from the bed upon the floor, he tossed aside the bloody feather bed upon which they had reposed, and from beneath drew two large straw beds, the contents of which he scattered about the floor. Then he drew into the center of the inflammable pile some brands from the open fireplace, saw the straw kindle, and quickly ran down to the floor beneath, where in each room he touched his candle to the turpentine soaked shavings. In an instant the whole house was ablaze.

Before, however, the glaring light shining through the windows of adjacent houses had alarmed the neighbors, Barnett Davenport had escaped in the darkness, carrying with him the bag of silverware.

Good as had been his arrangements for a conflagration, its progress was less speedy than he doubtless hoped it would stone, and inside it was very solidly built.

Four young men who happened to be sitting up in a neighboring house were the first to arrive at the fire. The flames on the first floor were so furious that they could not dare to enter there, but they placed against a window on the second floor, where the fire did not yet seem to have reached, a long, stout pole—the "well sweep"—and two of them, climbing up the lofty, entered the window. The room into which they thus came was that of the boy David. They found no one there. Then they dashed open the door leading to the room of the old folks, and amid the burning straw and blazing furniture they discovered the corpses of Mr. and Mrs. Mallory and the lad. Two only of these they were able to rescue—the old man and the boy—and these not without receiving severe burns. Then the fast advancing flames drove them out. "They are all murdered!" cried one of the young men from the window, sending a thrill of horror through the little crowd of neighbors already gathered below. The bodies handed down seemed to prove the truth of the averment. Their ghastly wounds looked doubly horrible by the fierce glare of the flames.

The dreadful shock had the effect of temporarily paralyzing the energies of those who gathered about those frightful evidences of a crime infinitely more terrible than anything the quiet little town had ever known before, and no attempt was made for some minutes to check the fire. Those few minutes were sufficient to put the flames beyond the possibility of control. Suddenly the noise of breaking glass and an agonized shriek resounded from the back part of the house. The crowd ran around there and saw at one of the windows the face of the eldest of the two sisters. She was screaming for help with her head thrust out through the window sash, and the fire already lighting up behind her. The younger sister could not be seen.

No ladder was obtainable, and the "well-sweep," upon being brought around to this window, was found to be several feet too short, as the ground behind the house was lower than in front.

A score of voices called to the child, "Jump out!" "Jump out of the window!" but she appeared to be too much terrified to know what was said to her. Men ran in all directions seeking ladders or poles long enough to reach the child, but before any could be found, the smoke overcame her, she sunk down out of sight, and in a few minutes more the beams, having been burned through, the whole floor was seen to sink down into the first story, which was by this time a huge furnace, bearing the poor child with it, beyond all possibility of human aid. Suspicion at once fell upon Barnett Davenport. An intuition of his guilt seemed to pervade the entire community.

On the afternoon of the next day a farmer, four miles from town, found hidden in the woods, near the banks of a little creek, the blood stained overalls and jacket. These he—not yet knowing of the murder of the Mallory family—brought into Washington, deeming that his discovery would make a great excitement, but on arriving there he learned of the appalling events of the night before, and found himself the proprietor of but a second-class sensation. People were not slow, however, to surmise the facts connecting the crime with these gory evidences of guilt.

Some one remembered having heard Davenport speak once of living in New Haven, and straightway swift riders were dispatched thither to encompass his arrest should he be found there. The move was a wise one, for within five days thereafter, Barnett Davenport did, by a circuitous route, reach New Haven, and there was found in the company of an evil woman named Collier, with whom he had formerly been acquainted. He was promptly arrested. The gold and silver money, the rings and the watch were found upon him, but the plate was not, and it was indeed not known, as yet, that he had it. After a fortnight's confinement in prison, however, when he was brought to realize with what horror everybody viewed his crime, and how he was loathed as a monster, even by the vilest wretches, remorse overcame him, and he made a full confession, telling how the crime was perpetrated—as it has been set forth—and making known the spot in the woods, a little to the west and south of Litchfield, where he had buried the stolen plate, and where it was soon recovered.

He was held in jail at Litchfield, and there tried. Had he been taken to Washington and allowed to fall for a few minutes into the hands of the infuriated people of that town, the formality of a trial would never have been necessary in his case, but they of Litchfield, while not less determined that he should have the utmost punishment, were minded that it should be inflicted by due process of law. And so it was. He was tried, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged, and on the first Friday in May, 1780, was hanged at Litchfield, in the presence of a larger concourse of spectators than had ever before assembled to witness an execution in New England.

A Wonderful Cure.

She came from Detroit, Mich., and her great pride was being an invalid. She lost no opportunity in stating that she came to Minnesota to recuperate. She did not hesitate to enter into conversation with any person she came in contact with, giving advice, climatological or physiological, to invalids, and seeking the same from those of robust constitution. Her conversation was always prefaced with the introductory inquiry, so common to visitors: "Did you come here for your health?" She thus addressed a stalwart, ruddy visaged young man at the dinner table of the Metropolitan a few days since, and the following conversation ensued:

"Yes, madam, I came here probably the weakest person you ever saw. I had no use of my limbs, in fact my bones were but little tougher than cartilages. I had no intelligent control of a single muscle, nor the use of a single faculty."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the astonished auditor, "and you lived?"

"I did, miss, although I was devoid of sight, was absolutely toothless, unable to articulate a single word, and depended upon others for everything, being completely deprived of all power to help myself. I commenced to gain immediately upon my arrival, and have scarcely experienced a sick day since: hence I can conscientiously recommend the climate."

"A wonderful case!" said the lady, "but do you think your lungs were affected?"

"They were probably sound, but possessed of so little vitality that but for the most careful nursing they must have ceased their functions."

"I hope you found kind friends, sir;"

"Indeed, I did, madam; it is to them and the pure air of Minnesota that I owe my life. My father's family were with me, but unfortunately my mother was prostrated with a severe illness during the time of my prostration."

"How sad! Pray, what was your diet and treatment?"

"My diet was the simplest possible, consisting only of milk, that being the treatment, I depended entirely upon the life giving properties of Minnesota air, and took no medicine except an occasional light narcotic when very restless. My improvement dated from my arrival. My limbs soon became strong, my sight and voice came to me slowly, and a full set of teeth, regular and firm, appeared. "Remarkable, miraculous! Surely, sir, you must have been greatly reduced in flesh?"

"Madam, I weighed but nine pounds. I was born in Minnesota. Good day."

Timely Kerosnce Dangers.

The *Scientific American* says: It will be a prudential measure to keep a sharp watch on any kerosene oil that is being used. There are large numbers of rascally or ignorant dealers who sell a compound containing gasoline and other light products which will readily flash at one hundred deg. and often at ninety deg. As it is the gas or vapor from the oil that explodes, it is hardly necessary to point out the danger of keeping a material in the house which, during the intense heats of summer, will reach a state when such explosive gas is freely evolved.

Of course, in the confined limits of vessels and railway cars, the perils from kerosene are greatly augmented; and where inspections by government officials, as in the case of steamboats, may carefully be made, we think that such should include a most rigid investigation into the kind and nature of oil employed. There are, of course, certain kinds of kerosene in the market practically as safe as sperm oil; but, on the other hand, the poorer and more dangerous grades are cheaper, and hence are used both through ignorance and cupidity. The steamboat law is extremely explicit on the subject of explosive compounds, and it covers all cases, whether the material is barreled for freight or innocently contained in the cabin chandelier. It distinctly states that "no products of petroleum shall be used on any steam vessel for illuminating purposes that will ignite at a lower temperature than one hundred and fifty deg. Fah." The penalty for carrying dangerous explosives is $5,000 fine, or three years' imprisonment, or both. The law is certainly stringent enough, and it remains for the authorities to enforce it, otherwise some frightful conflagration aboard a steamboat may be the result of their neglect.

We mention steamboats more especially because at this season of the year they are almost always crowded, and an accident, even through panic alone, may easily assume very serious proportions. Kerosene, we think, has no place on railway cars; it does not give an adequate light for reading at night, nor is it in any respect, save, perhaps, in point of expense, an advantage over the time honored caudle. In case of a collision or overturn of the cars, the breakage of the lamps and spilling of the oil have often produced a fire and a panic, and will do so again if the companies persist in allowing its use.

How an Editor Figured.

A loquacious agent with a Grecian nose, long hair, and a diamond pin, called at the office with a patent fastener, by which a clothes line would be set in order in two minutes instead of twelve. "This saves you," said the agent, "ten minutes every week, five hundred and twenty minutes every year, and just eighteen days in fifty years. At three dollars a day you have fifty-four dollars that this fastener is actually worth to any man who expects to live his time out, and I only charge you four dollars, leaving you fifty dollars clear gain." His mathematical demonstration turned the scale. The editor decided to purchase the clothes line fasterer. "Just consider that one fastener," he remarked to the agent. "It's worth fifty-four dollars," he continued, blandly; "but seeing it's you, take it along for forty. We owe you four dollars, and that leaves thirty-six coming to us. If you haven't got the money with you, you can send it by draft or postoffice order, or pay it in circus tickets—we are not going to be hard on you." The peddler was somewhat dazed.

MRS. CUSTER IN CHICAGO.

A Sorrowful Party Going Home—Scenes in Dakota.

A party of ladies, in whom a deep interest is taken just now, arrived in this city, says a Chicago paper. They are Mrs. General Custer, Mrs. Colonel G. W. Yates, Mrs. Captain A. E. Smith, Mrs. Calhoun and Miss Emma Reed. All these ladies except Miss Reed are the widows of the gallant officers massacred by the Indians under Sitting Bull. Mrs. Calhoun, wife of First Lieutenant Calhoun, is a sister of General Custer, and Miss Reed is his niece. Mr. Reed, step-brother of the general, and Mr. Richard A. Roberts, brother of Mrs. Yates, have charge of the ladies. The ladies were all attired in deep mourning. They received no callers, took supper in a private parlor in the hotel, and left the same evening on the Michigan Central railroad. Mrs. Custer, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Yates, and Miss Reed will henceforth reside in Monroe, Mich., while Mrs. Smith will find a home in the interior of New York State.

The party left Fort Lincoln, traveling by boat and carriage to Bismarck, where they were the guests of J. W. Raymond. A special car conveyed them from Bismarck to Fargo. Remaining overnight at the latter place, they left there and reached St. Paul, where the remainder of the day was spent with some very intimate friends. They came to this city over the West Wisconsin railroad. There are now no widows of officers at Fort Lincoln, but the widowed wives of twenty-two soldiers remain there, mourning together their terrible bereavement.

Mr. Roberts, the brother of Mrs. Yates, had accompanied Custer to within seventy miles of where the engagement took place, when his horse gave out, and he was obliged to remain behind, afterward joining Reno. He returned to Fort Lincoln with the wounded of Reno's command. The steamboat Far West, which had penetrated a long way into the Indian country, started back to Fort Lincoln with forty-one wounded soldiers, three of whom died on the trip. The boat made the trip of 900 miles on the Yellowstone and Missouri, in forty-four hours, not thirty-four as heretofore published.

Mr. Roberts says that Reno's men gave the dead of Custer's command as decent burial as the circumstances would admit of. They had but two spades, and while those were being used in digging graves, the soldiers were scooping in the dirt upon the dead with their plates, cups and case knives, some clawing it in with their hands. The graves of the officers were all carefully marked. They were buried as they fell. A stake, hollowed out in the center and tightly plugged, was driven out of sight at the head of each officer's grave. In the hollow of each stake was deposited a small roll of paper upon which was written the name of the dead one underneath. Corresponding numbers were prepared and are in the keeping of Captain Nolan, of the Seventh regiment. The number was also burnt into each stake before being driven into the earth.

The Railroad Business Overdone.

At Long Branch, says Gath, in one of his letters with [illegible]

"Pullman has three residences that I know of, here and in Chicago, and at the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence.'

"He will want to get them all together on one small lot before many years pass," said the auditor.

"Why, do you think the railroads will throw off on him?"

"Yes, their diminishing business will not permit of any such incubus. It is hard times with all railroads. They are just beginning to meet questions of moment bluntly, and this Mr. Gowen, president of the Reading railroad, goes to the core of the question when he says that too much competition has made it well nigh impossible to earn dividends. That had already been said by Mr. Devereaux of the Columbus and Cleveland railroad. The open lakes and six lines of rail to the West gives too much outlet for the crops. Before the war we had single tracks on every railroad; now Vanderbilt has four, Scott three or four, Garrett two or three, and the Erie, and Chesapeake and Ohio are also in the field, with the Grand Trunk flanking all around to the North. Low rates are a necessity of such an abundance of communications. Passengers in America now pay the cheapest fares in the world. Ten dollars for excursion tickets from New York to Cincinnati and back! The closest economy must follow such prices. The Pullman cars are very heavy, and mash up the road beds; they bring no revenue to the hauling company, which must also keep them in repair. They cost from $17,000 to $50,000 apiece, and weigh from twenty-five to fifty tons, while ordinary cars weigh only twenty tons. The Erie railroad ran one Pullman car which cost $52,000—the Orange County by name. Every scratch of that cabinet work cost your pocketbook to repair it. Now, the bulk of the Pullman cars will require to be rebuilt very soon; they run about eight years, and then, such is their condition, they must be wholly rebuilt. There are between two thousand and four thousand of them, perhaps. The capital of the company is, say, $12,000,000. When that construction account is made up, and the railroad companies proceed to fret about repairing other people's cars and carrying extravagant "riders," the hey day will be over.

Something Wrong.

A man, a sachel, an umbrella, and a great deal of puffing entered the central depot at Detroit, according to the *Free Press*, and asked if the Saginaw train had departed.

"Just out of sight," was the reply of an official.

"Didn't they know I was coming in?" inquired the stranger.

"I guess not; didn't hear any one say anything about it."

"That's strange," mused the traveler. "I live out here nine miles, and yesterday I sent in word by one of the squarest men in our town that I'd come in here this morning and go out on the Saginaw train. I'm here to the minute, but where's the train?"

"Gone, as I told you before," replied the official.

"Something wrong here—something wrong," said the man, shaking his head. "If your train can't connect with a man after he's walked nine miles it goes to show bad management. I think I'll see some lawyer about it."

Power of Co-operation in Animals.

An energetic scientific gentleman in England recently gave a lecture to a provincial audience on the power of co-operation in animals. He took as his examples the bee, the beaver, and the buffalo. His audience were much pleased, and the elderly country clergyman with whom he was staying seemed especially delighted. But it is not easy to realize to the mind the horror which came into the breast of the scientific gentleman when, sitting in the country church to listen to a sermon from his host, he heard that good man illustrate the wonderful wisdom of Providence by representing the bee, the beaver and the buffalo as all three working together in some foreign land in harmonious and systematic combination.

Church Revenues.

There is no established church in France. All religions are equal by law, but only Catholics, Protestants and Jews are paid out of the public treasury. Out of 36,000,000 as many as ninety-eight per cent. (over 35,000,000) are Catholics. There are 581,000 Protestants, 49,429 Jews, and 84,000 members of other religious denominations. The annual State payments are: To Catholic prelates and clergy, $8,301,659; Catholic churches, seminaries, etc., $2,041,080; Protestant clergy, $283,000; Jewish rabbis, $57,800; Protestant and Jewish places of worship, $16,000; making a total of $10,679,720. In England and Wales, with a population of one-third less than that of France, the total annual revenue of the bishops and other clergy amounts to $18,960,425, which is almost double what is paid in France to the clergy of all denominations. The difference is that in France this payment is made out of the tax-raised payment of the nation, while in England and Wales it comes from property and ratings as secure to the clergy as their landed estates are to the nobility and gentry. Moreover, nearly one-half of the people of England and Wales, who do not belong to the Established church, voluntarily support their "spiritual pastors and masters," as in the United States, by pew rents, fees and voluntary contributions. The British archbishop and bishops receive princely annual incomes. For example, the archbishop of Canterbury, $75,000; his grace of York, $50,000; the bishop of London, $50,000, and the bishop of Durham, $40,000. Each of the other twenty-six bishops receives on the average about $25,000 a year, with a rent free "palace" and grounds in the country and a fine mansion in London for residence during the six months of the Parliamentary session in each year, archbishops and bishops sitting in the Upper House as spiritual lords. Just now the see of St. Albans has been created and a proposed bishopric of Cornwall is on the tapis. After that about a dozen more sees will be established. So the temporalities of the Church of England flourish exceedingly.

A Great Blast.

Gen. Newton says that the blasting out of the bottom of the Hell Gate excavations in New York harbor will probably take place about the middle of September. It will require about 50,000 pounds of explosives to do the work. The materials used will be nitro glycerine, rend rock and dynamite, according to the nature of the rock to be blasted. Instead of placing the explosives in several large masses, it is to be scattered over the rock in small charges. Holes have been drilled in the rock columns that support the roof, the number varying according to the height of the column. These are to be charged with the explosives, and then it is to be exploded by means of electricity. The blowing up is to be done in three sections, and the effect will be to crumble the pillars and allow the roof to sink in.

The great opinion that the whole mass is to be hurled into the air at one grand blast is erroneous. Beyond a few beautiful jets of water shot into the air, and [illegible] a few pieces of rock hurled will be seen. When all is prepared, the water is to be let in and the chambers filled, thus forming what is called in engineering parlance "a wet tamp."

The water will confine the force of the numerous blasts, and enable them to act with greater force. After the explosion it will be necessary to do considerable dredging in the way of hauling out pieces of rock. This will take several months, but will probably be completed by next spring. The persons operating the blast will occupy a position 300 or 400 feet away.

The improvements will deepen the channel about thirty feet, and allow of the passage of the largest vessels, where before only crafts of high draft could go. It is expected that the ocean steamers will take this route, as it is shorter than the Sandy Hook route by about eighteen hours.

Imprisoned in a Mine.

In the colliery districts of Pendlebury and Clifton, England, an extraordinary accident happened at the Clifton Hall colliery. Four hundred and twenty men and boys were employed in the underground works of the pit, which is one of the deepest in the district. The cause of the accident was the collision of two cages meeting midway down the shaft, which cut out all communication with the head workings, and 330 men and boys were in consequence imprisoned for nearly forty hours. Men were set to work to clear out the shaft, and eventually one of them fell into the dib hole at the bottom of the pit. It was not until nine o'clock the second day, however, that communication with the men below could be opened. The scene in the workings during the long night's waiting was very exciting. Men were kept in very fair order by two experienced underlookers who happened to be below at the time of the accident. They were quite unaware of the nature of the block in the shaft or of the means which were being taken for their rescue. But assurance of safety was maintained by the fact that the ventilation of the pit continued perfect.

As many of the men were slenderly provided with food they became ravenously hungry, and when in the course of the same day supplies of bread and cheese were sent down into the mine, a scene of an exciting description took place. The food was served out to the men from the cabin window, but in their excitement and impatience the men broke into the cabin and helped themselves.

To the Memory of Custer.

The following joint resolution complimentary to the memory of General Custer, adopted by the Legislature of Texas, was received by the United States House of Representatives and entered in the journal:

Whereas General George A. Custer has endeared himself to the people of the frontier of Texas and elsewhere by his bold and dashing operations against the Indians; and whereas the news of his late sudden death while in discharge of his dangerous duties is received; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Texas, that we tender our sincere condolences to the family of the deceased and to the people of our suffering frontier, and that the governor be requested to forward a copy of this joint resolution to our senators and members of Congress with the request that the same be spread upon the journals of Congress, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Dooly was troubled with a nest of hornets high up in his barn—and John smiled as he thought how easily they could be disposed of, and went into his house. John had prepared rags, saturated with kerosene, and thus armed, he mounted to the nest of the unsuspecting insects. Then he applied a match to the hornets, and the hornets applied themselves to John, who instantly dropped his fireworks, and made haste to get out of doors. The hornets got the worst of it, for the barn was burned, with all its contents.

Grasshoppers in the West.

The damage done by the grasshoppers on the northwestern, western and southwestern borders of Minnesota is incalculable, but the amount of crops destroyed so far is inconsiderable, counted as a whole, although hundreds of industrious, hard working settlers have lost their all, and have nothing left to live upon. The *Pioneer Press* concludes an editorial article on the subject with saying that "a great part of the region west of and including Jackson county to eastern Dekota and south through western Iowa, is covered with devouring hosts, and our reports indicate that the entire crops of this region are being swept away, and that many of the discouraged settlers are temporarily leaving. We record the sad fact as a matter of news which it would be useless folly to attempt to conceal, for it might as well be understood now, that the Northwestern States have got to fight these grasshoppers to death and get rid of them at any cost or they will make a desert of the whole region west of Lake Michigan before many years.

English Hotels.

Louis J. Jennings, in a letter to the *World*, describes the hotels and lodging places of London. He says that the hotels generally patronized by Americans are Long's, Claridge's, Fenton's Miss Edward's, the Brunswick and the Langham; and that their bedrooms are close and ill-ventilated, the charges very high, and the cooking in three of them bad. A man and his wife cannot live in them for less than £20 a week. Nowhere in England can the comforts of the best American hotels be had. "You cannot wink without being charged for it." As to lodgings, "no one knows anything about the perfection to which the art of luxury has been brought who has not passed through the hopper of a London lodging house mill." The extra charges usually amount to more than the regular price of the rooms. Some of the restaurants are good and moderate in prices. A new and large one furnishes a meal for three shillings and sixpence, or about a dollar in our currency, consisting of soup, fish, two *entrees*, a joint and ices, all of the best quality.

How Pins are Made.

A snappish, voracious little dwarf of a machine pulls the wire, bites it off by inches incessantly, 140 bites a minute, and just as it seizes each bite, a saucy little hammer with a concave face hits the end of the wire three taps and "upsets" it to a head while he grips it in a countersunk hole between his teeth and says it is always in a groove, where levers and springs, playing like lightning, point the pins, and whence they are dropped into a box. The pins are then polished, and two very intelligent machines reject every crooked pin. Another automaton assorts half a dozen lengths, and a perfect genius of a machine hangs the pins by the heads and transfers them to slips of paper, and by one movement sticks them all through two corrugated ridges in the paper, when the work is finished. The pin machine is one of the nearest approaches to the dexterity of the human hand that has been invented. It is about the [illegible]

A Destructive Insect.

In 1865, says the Paris *Figaro*, France was visited by an insect, about one fourth the size of an average flea, and which will consume, this year, a sum of 139,000,000 of francs for its maintenance. The expense will augment annually if some means are not found of mastering its mandibles. That infinitesimal Gargantua has received from the savants the Greek name *Phylloxera*, which means leaf dryer—doubtless because the part of the vine it attacks and exhausts is the root, so that the leaf becomes dried up. In ten years from its appearance this pest has totally destroyed one-third of the French vineyards, that is to say, 600,000 hectares (two and a half acres each) out of 1,900,000, and, at this moment, it is causing the disappearance of 12,261,000 hectolitres (twenty-two gallons each) of wine, which at the average price of 11f. 40c. the hectolitre, represents the 139,775,000 francs. Whence comes the insect? The savants have the candor to avow that they cannot say.

Immigration of July.

Official returns made to the United States bureau of statistics show that during the month ending July 31, 1876, there arrived at the port of New York 9,793 immigrants, of whom 5,736 were males, and 4,057 females. Of the total number arrived there were from England 1,401, Scotland 357, Wales eighty-five, Ireland 1,105, Germany 2,241, Austria 522, Sweden 625, Norway 494, Denmark 234, France 321, Russia (chiefly Mennonites) 1,680, Italy 169, Poland 125, Switzerland ninety-five, Spain eighty-two; born at sea three, and the balance from thirty-three other countries and islands.

The idea of making Paris a seaport—in other words, of rendering the Seine navigable for sea going vessels—is again coming to the surface. The river at Paris is only between sixty and seventy feet above the level of the ocean, and the distance in a straight line 120 miles, although, following the course of the stream, it is 210 miles. The problem is how to lessen the latter number and make a greater depth of water. It appears that to dredge out seven feet would need an expenditure of 13,000,000 francs, and an additional three feet would require 11,000,000 more. It is stated, moreover,

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 6, 1876.

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For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J, C. Carson,

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For Attorney General;

T. L. Hargrove,

OF GRANVILLE.

ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE.

of Richmond.

D. L. RUSSELL,

of Brunswick.

For Congress;

COL. D M'D. LINDSEY;

OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Senators; 1st District;

AUG. M. MOORE,

of Chowan.

WALTER F. POOL,

of Pasquotank.

The Congressional Canvas.

Col. D. McD. LINDSEY, the Republican nominee for Congress in the First District, will begin the Canvas on the 21st inst., and will speak at the following times and places: On Monday, Aug. 21st, at Manteo, Dare county. On Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, at Chaddick's Store, in Currituck county. On Wednesday, Aug. 23rd at Currituck Court House in Currituck county. On Thursday, Aug. 24th, at Camden Court House, in Camden county. On Friday, Aug. 25th, at Elizabeth City in Pasquotank county. On Saturday, Aug. 26th, at, Hertford, Perquimans county. On Monday Aug. 28th, at Edenton, Chowan county. Jamesville Martin county, Saturday, Sept. 2nd Williamston, Martin county, Monday, Sept 4th; Hamilton, Martin county, Tuesday, Sept. 5th; Bethel, Pitt county, Wednesday, Sept. 6th; Greenville, Pitt co. Thursday Sept 7th Swift's X roads Pitt co Friday Sept 8th Chocke Pitt co Saturday 9th; Washington, Beaufort co Monday Sept. 11th; Pantego, Beaufort co Thursday Sept 14th Swanquarter, Hyde co Saturday, Sept. 16th Stonewall Landing, Tuesday Sept. 19th Plymouth, Washington co. Monday Sept 25th Creswell, Washington co. Wednesday Sept. 27 Columbia, Tyrell Thursday Sept 28th Windsor, Bertie, co. Saturday, Oct. 7th Colerains, Bertie co Wednesday, Oct. 11th Harrellsville, Hertford, co. Thursday, Oct. 12th Murfreesboro, Hertford Friday Oct. 13th Winton, Hertford co Saturday Oct. 14th Jacksonville, Gates co. Monday Oct. 16th Holly Grove, Gates, co. Tuesday Oct 17th.

Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M Further appointments will be made hereafter Maj. J. J. Yeates, the Democratic Condidate having been notified of the appointments, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion

There is a marked difference in the treatment which Hayes received from the Democratic press, and that which Tilden and Hendricks have to endure from the radical newspapers and orators. —*Democratic Paper.*

And there is a marked difference in the records, too. The course of the Democratic press has not been such as justify the suspicion that they would refrain from attacking Gov. HAYES if they could find any excuse for doing so.

The records show that out of the immense sums disbursed during the war in pay to soldiers, we lost but two and three-quarters per cent, through the dishonesty of our paymasters. NAPOLEON when he got through with his campaign, lost twenty per cent of the pay of his men through the dishonesty of those who handled the money.

Poor men! Didn't the Democrats during the war promise you that if you would enlist for twelve months you would, at the expiration of your terms, be allowed to return home? Did they comply with their promise? Did they not couscript you and leave your wives and children to suffer?

WHAT GOOD MANAGEMENT HAS DONE.

The national balance sheet for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 is now made up, and the exhibit is a gratifying one to every true lover of his country. Notwithstanding the decreased taxes and the hard times the national income was only about one-half million dollars less than the year previous, while the reduction of expenditures during the year was more than *sixteen millions* of dollars In actual figures the year's receipts were $287,482,039, and the expenditures $258,450,897, showing a surplus revenue of $29,022,242 which went to the decrease of the public debt. In comparing the details of income, it is found that the customs fell off nine millions and the land sales about a quarter of a million, whilst the internal revenue increased nearly seven millions. In the expenditures a saving was effected in every department of the Government. Four millions were saved in the civil and diplomatic service, three millions in the War Department, two and one-half millions in the Navy, a much more in Indian expenses, over a million in the pension list, and through the reduction in the public debt and the funding process, nearly three millions in the annual interest charge.

Since Gen. GRANT became President there has been paid off more than 427 millions of the public debt—that is in seven years and four months there has been paid a sum equal to more than one-fifth of the present principal. The debt is being less rapidly reduced now than in former years, but the reduction, nevtheless, makes steady progress.

It is facts like these, which sink deep into the public mind. The monetary affairs of a great nation are not to be settled by rant and fustain. They require the careful management of intelligent and sagacious men. The close of the war found us with an enormous debt bearing a high rate of interest. The Republican programme has been to strengthen the public credit in every possible way, to pay off as much of the debt as possible, and to refund the balance at lower rates of interest. This plan has been steadily prosecuted. We have paid off nearly 430 millions of the debt, and have refunded the balance in a way that the interest account is now *thirty millions* a year less that it was in 1869,

These are the practical fruits of careful, intelligent, wise management of our national finances. With the continuance of such a policy as this, the refunding of the national debt in a four per cent. bond is only a question of time. The credit and resources of the country entitle us to get the use of money at as low a rate as any nation on earth can obtain.

A FEW MORE POINTS MADE BY MOSBY.

We continue some of the excellent points made by Col. JOHN S. MOSBY in his able letter. Every one of them strikes home. His head is level:

"Gov. Tilden has long been the leader of his party in New York, whose colossal robberies have been the opprobrium "Do you think that a higher standard of morality would prevail in public life by transferring the influence of Tammany Hall to Washington?"

"Has Tammany Hall been a proper school to educate reformers?"

"The Democracy predicted all sorts of evils to result from the election of Grant, and have done all in its power to make their predictions come true."

"As long as the South keeps up the fight on the old lines, with the same allies and the same battle cries, the North will be suspicious of our good faith, no matter in what form we protest it!"

"It is claimed that the Democrats have done great good by their investigations. This may be so, and yet it is no proof of capacity for the administration of affairs. The act of the detective may be very necessary and useful in the economy of government, but has never been considered an element of statesmanship."

"It was only about twelve months ago that Tweed was released from prison on habeas corpus by a decision of the New York Court of appeals, composed of seven Democratic Judges. Mr. Charles O'Conor, the Nestor of the New York bar, in a letter published at the time, charged that the decision was procured through the corrupt influence of Tweed's money. Here was a splendid case for an investigation, far excelling in enormity the sale of a suttership; yet these Judges remained unimpeached and are still wearing the ermine of justice. I allude to this fact to show the tone of political morality of the party of which Governor Tilden has been the acknowledged head ever since the retirement of Tweed."

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST TILDEN

It is charged against Gov. TILDEN that he made out a false income tax return in 1862 and that each subsequent year he made no return at all. The charge is a serious one, involving both perjury and defrauding the Goverment. It is so serious that the *World*, the leading Democratic paper of New York, is constrained to say:

We have no doubt that Mr. Tilden in his own way and at his own time will think it not unbecoming his position as the candidate of a great party for the first office in the land, to set his foot upon the charges. In the meanwhile it strikes us that no judicious friend of Mr. Tilden or of the Democratic party, or of the repute of the United States, which is involved in the repute of citizens so conspicuous and so highly trusted, will be over-hasty in volunteering explanations of a matter entirely personal in its nature.

This charge Gov. TILDEN has not met, but he will be obliged to do so. The question is: "Can you expect reform from a man who didn't return an honest income tax?" The *Tribune* says:

"If the accusation is true, it is one which will injure and ought to injure any candidate, but it will injure Mr. Tilden in a very peculiar degree. His strength lies in the fact that he has exposed and prosecuted men who have defrauded the public, and it would be fatal to him if it were established that he had been enriching himself by defrauding the Government. He of all men living at this time, cannot afford to appear as one who

"Compounds for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to."

GOVERNMENT NOT BANKRUPT.

During the last fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1876, the surplus revenue was $29,249,000, which was applied to a reduction of the National debt. In the last ten years we have paid off $579,423,284 of the National debt. On the 30th of June, 1866, the debt was $2,640,384,000; now it is, in round numbers, $2,060,925,000. In 1866 the revenue derived from internal revenue taxes was $309,226,813. In 1876 it was $116,000,000, a reduction of nearly two-thirds, or nearly $200,000,000 per annum, This does not look like National bankruptcy and paralysis.

Contrast this with the last imbecile slovenly and venal administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. During his four years, in a time of profound peace, the revenues fell short of the ordinary expenditures $75,217,119, which sum was made up by loans and added to the burden with which the Republican party received the Government in 1861. To enable the Government to live from day to day during the last of these four years, the six per cent. bonds of the United States were hawked about the markets of the world, and disposed of with difficulty at a discount of 17 per cent. It was during the administration, which was relieved from the charge of idiocy only by being convicted of treason, that HENDRICKS was Commissioner of Public Lands, FLOYD and THOMPSON were in the Cabinet, the trust funds were stolen in broad daylight, and the National arms publicly conveyed to the South, where they were seized by traitors without opposition. It is a marvel of human audacity for any one connected with the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN to ask the confidence of the American people.

NEW YORK NOW SAFE.

The action of the Democratic State Convention of New York last week secures that State to the Republicans. The Convention nominated HORATIO SEYMOUR for Governor. This was done against his will, and he absolutely refuses to accept. In the first place he has no love for TILDEN, and in the second place he sees defeat ahead. The most frantic appeals have been made to induce him to be the standard bearer but he is positive in his declination. This action totally demoralizes the Democracy, and is creating a panic all along their lines. The New York *Graphic* says: "It is now pretty certain that SAMUEL J. TILDEN will not carry a single Northern State, and that HAYES will get the electoral vote of both the Carolinas, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana."

The news from all parts of the State is of the most cheering character. We think the entire State ticket is safe, and that the odious Constitutional Amendments will be overwhelmingly defeated. The canvass in the District is warming up. A full vote will be polled. This will insure the election of LINDSEY to Congress. The Senatorial canvass will open in due time. We have no doubt of the result.

its policy since it was driven from power by the command of the people fifteen years ago? If so, when did the change take place? Is it not the same to-day as it was uncer the lead of BUCHANAN? And, unchanged as it is, can the people safely trust it now with the reins of Government?

The Democrats invested the entire school fund of the State in worthless Confederate bonds, and thus defrauded poor men's children out of the means of education.

It should never be forgotten—it is not forgotten by tax-payers—that the national debt is the direct result of the Democratic rebellion.

The Democracy failed to destroy the Union by bullets. Shall they be permitted to accomplish their work with ballots?

A CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Moore's Declination—His Reasons.—Will Work and Canvass for the Party.

EDENTON, N. C., August 30th, 1876.

Josiah Nicholson Esq., Chm'n and others, The Executive Committee 1st Senatorial District:

GENTLEMEN:—When the recent Senatorial Convention, which honored me with its nomination, was in session, I informed the gentlemen who urged my nomination and acceptance tha I feared it would be impossible for me under the existing circumstances to become a candidate, and I advised and expected the nomination of some other gentleman.

After the action of the Convention was announced, i promised to take it under consideration, and that I would if not wholly inconsistent with other duties, accept the nomination, and enter upon the canvass.

Since that time I have become more and more convinced that it will be out of my power to comply with the wishes of our party, and I am therefore reluctantly compelled to decline the nomination so generously tendered me.

Let me repent that it is with great reluctance that I have come to this conclusion, for no one recognizes more futly than myself the obligation on every good citizen to cheerfully respond to the wishes of the people.

But other and paramount obligations which in justice to the codfidence of others, I have no right to disregard, demand my constant attention and must be my excuse.

Could I consistently postpone them, no one would render a more cheerful response to the wishes of my party than I, and I would feel it a privilege and pleasure to assist in redeemiag our District, with the talented and estimable gentleman who is associated on the ticket.

I can pledge the party that though not a candidate, I will engage in the canvass whenever I can be of service, and that I will do all in my power to contribute to our success.

The coming election is a most important one, and its results as I believe will be of permanent injury or benefit to our people.

Many of the issues involved are serious and interesting, whilst the partizan attempt to radically change our organic law may well awaken the gravest apprehensions.

But I have an abiding faith in the justice and true conservatism of the people, and confidently anticipate a decided triumph for the Republican party.

I am very truly yours,
AUG. M. MOORE.

Chowan County Republican Nominating Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Chm'n of County Executive Committee, the Republicans of Chowan county assembled in Convention at the Court House in the town of Edenton on the 29th of August for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to fill the various county offices. The Convention was called to order by Jos. Z. Pratt, Chm'n of the Ex. Committee and after explaining the business of Convention, upon motion A. M. Moore was made Chairman and Jno. R. Page, Secretary.

On motion the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. (*Resolutions crowded out.*)

On motion the Convention proceeded to ballot which resulted in the following nominations:

For House of Representatives, Townsend E Ward.
" Sheriff, J H Manning.
" Register of Deeds, Alfred Morris.
" Treasurer, David M Lee.
" Coroner, John S Chappel.

For County Commissioners,
Rich Clayton, William Nixon,
Elias Holly, H H Hobbs,
Joseph G Copeland.

On motion of James Gregory the nominations were made unanimous.

On motion the proceedings be sent to the NORTH CAROLINIAN for publication.

There being no further business before the Convention, on motion it adjourned.

A. M. MOORE, Chm'n.
JNO. R. PAGE, Sect'y.

From Currituck.

CURRITUCK, N. C., August 25th, 1876.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian

Thinking a word from old Democratic Currituck would not be uninteresting to your many readers, I send you an account of the joint discussion at Currituck Court House on the 23rd day of August, between Col. Lindsey the Republican candidate for Congress and Capt. or "*plain* Mr. Coke," as he requested Col. Lindsey to call him. "Plain Mr. Coke" led off in a harangue of one hour, by telling the good people of Currituck that he was there to fill the place of J J Yeates, and to tell the dear people that the radicals had stolen by the millions; but when Col. Lindsey asked the "plain Mr. Coke" to state facts and give proof of the thefts, amounts stolen, dates, &c., he only asked "where is the money? where's the money," I assure you the harangue and certificates read by the "plain Mr. Coke" made at least fifty votes for Lindsey. I speak whereof I know, and he, "plain Mr. Coke" has but to make his visits often to Currituck to carry the county for Lindsey. The people of Currituck want to hear something besides Lindsey's private character, for that they know, and have known from his boyhood. Whenever a representative of a party has to stoop to that sort of political warfare they say, as the old adage is, "drowning men will catch Democratic Vote" in Currituck by "at least one hundred and fifty votes. He is not the man the honest yoemanry of the county want or will have.

FAIRPLAY.

Our Cemeteries.

The subject of the burial and the proper disposition of the bodies of loved ones, is one that has, of late years, engrossed the minds of the thinking men and women of this enlightened age. Years ago the cemeteries received attention, and the result of the deliberations of that period was the beautiful resting places of the dead, fitly represented by Greenwood, Cypress Hill, Woodlawn, and other spots, equally beautified by herbage, flowers, walks, handsome plots, monuments, fountains, lakes and streams, in fact all that art and science can devise or erect have been used to make attractive what before was so suggestive of gloom and death, and always so shudderingly repulsive to all sensitive natures—a graveyard. Comparison between the tomb of to day and the grave of a hundred years ago will attest the progress made in this direction.

It seems exceedingly fitting that the advancement made in this particular for dead should be duplicated in the receptacles prepared for the admission of their bodies. Why depasit the bodies of our nearest and dearest in wooden boxes, when decay makes such sad inroads so soon after interment? Witness the repulsive appearances of vaults when opened, and how the sights consequent thereto must impress themselves on our minds when we consider that what is before us in such terrible forms, is all that is left of relatives or associates who were once the object of our highest regards. If wood, no matter how hard, or how prepared, decays so soon, why cannot iron be substituted? Metallic burial cases, it is true, are now and have been used for some years, but only, we regret to say, to a very limited extent; probably only one metallic case is called for where ten or even twenty wooden ones are utilized. Where does the fault lie? It cannot be with the families, who surely must desire to preserve for a time the features, identity and form of their dead ones; especially when facts are constantly before us attesting the preservation of bodies, without blemish, for a quarter of a century, by the use of the metallic burial caskets. In the face of these facts, why others are used, is a question it puzzles us to answer. Perhaps the public mind has not been educated to this condition of things, though it seems to us to be high time these facts were patent to every family in the land. In addition to the preservation of bodies from decay, they are also safe from the midnight prowler, who plies his vocation to supply the table of the dissector with subjects for his knife.

It is a gratifying thought that a metallic case has secured for us a step in the right direction; and that a want—a secured casket—is now attainable. Through its agency death and the graveyard are robbed of their gloom, and nothing but the most pleasant recollections can now impress the mind when taking leave of the deceased members of our own families, or those of our kindred and friends.

It is bad for an ardent reformer to steal a quarter of a million from Western railroads, but to swear to a lie in order to escape the tax upon it argues a degree of meanness that no one but Sam Tilden could be capable of.—*Cincinnati Gazett*

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S advice, to live within your income, is very sound and sensible, but then you ought to make an honest return of your income for taxation, even if you have to pinch the corners.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

Patent Slate Paint,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fireproof, Water-proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One third the cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is Fire Proof against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

The Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter; nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops leaks—and although a slow dryer, rain does not effect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain TAR, be sure you obtain our GENUINE article, which for shingle roofs is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our BRIGHT RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are CHOCOLATE RED, BRIGHT RED, and ORANGE

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons,	can and box	$5 50
10 "	keg	9 50
20 "	half barrel	16 00
40 "	one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our manufacture, roofing materials, etc., at the following low prices.

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½ cents per square foot.

3000 rolls 3 ply Tarred Roofing, at 2½ cents per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at ½ cents per square foot.

5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use.

Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C. O. D., unless express charges are guaranteed. Sample orders solicited.

N. Y SLATE PAINT COMPANY,
102 & MAIDEN LANE, New York.
12-3m

DISMAL SWAMP

STEAM TRANSPORTATION CO.

Untill further notice The Str. HELEN SMITH. will leave Elizabeth City, for Norfolk, Via. Albermarle and Chespeak Canal at 5 O'Clock A M on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays,—returning alternate days.

On Friday next and every Tuesday there after the Str Elizabeth City will run from E. City to South Mills and intermediate landings, returning same day. So as to connect with Norfolk Boat. Through ticket to Baltimore $4.00.

W. A. HARNEY, Gen Agt.
Elizabeth City, September 6th 1876.

RAILROAD ELECTION NOTICE!

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County, passed on the 7th day of August 1876, an Election will be held at the several voting precincts of this County on Monday Septembe 18th, at which the question will be voted on to wit: Shall Pasquotank county subscribe the sum of Fifty Thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company; the stock to be subscribed upon the following conditions and no other.

1 That the subscription shall be payable in the Bonds of said county at their par value.

2 That said Bonds shall be payable in thirty years from the date of their issue, with coupons for the interest attached, bearing interest at six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually.

3 That said Bonds shall not be issued or delivered to said Railroad company, or to any one authorized by said company to receive the same untill said Railroad is fully constructed, equiped and in running order from Elizabeth City to its Northern terminus, either at Norfolk, Portsmouth or Berkley, Va.

Those electors who are in favor of the subscription to said Railroad company upon the conditions above set forth will deposit a ballot upon which is printed or written "*Subscription,*" and those opposed to said subscription will deposit a ballot upon which is written or printed "No *Subscription.*"

J. S. WILCOX, Sheriff.
August 9th, 1876.

1,500,000

COPIES IN USE.

GET THE BEST.

The Best Piano Instructor is	Peter's Eclectic Piano School Price	$3.25
The best Music Primer is	Peters' Burrowes' Primer "	0.50
The Best Reed Organ Instruter is	Kinkel's New Method, "	2.50
The Best Instructor for the Voice is	Ludden's School for the Voice "	3.50
The Best Thorough Bass Book is	Peters' Buarowe's Thorough Bass and Companion "	75
The Best Dictionary of musical terms is	Ludin's Pronouncing Dictionary of Musecal Terms Price	1.50
The Best Singing Class Books are	Fairy Echoes, 20,000 copies in use, "	.60
	Song Echo, 100.000 copies in use "	75
	Mnsical Chimes (Female Voices) "	1.00
	Jackson's Singing School Manuel "	75
The best collection of Church Music are	Dressler's Selections for Church and Home Price	1,50
	Dank's Sacred Selections, "	2.50
The Best Sacred and Secular Collection is	The Cluster, for Mixed Voices Price	1.50
The Best Chorus Book is	Peters' Opera Chorouses, Vol. I and II., each	2.00
The Best Glee Book is	The Ne Plus Ultra, for mixed voices	1.50
The Best Glee Book for Male Voices is	The Sangerfest Price	1.50
The Best Guitar Instructor is	Holland's Comprehensive Method "	3.50
The Best Collection of Vocal and Instrumental Guitar Music is	The Amateur Guitarist Price	2.50
The Best Accordeon Instructor is	Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Accordeon Price	75
The Best Cornet Instructor is	Sedgwick's Perfect Method for the Cornet Price	75
The Best Zither School is	Hamilton's Perfect Method for the Zither Price	75
The Best Musical Magazines are	Peters' Household Melodies, 5 or 6 Songs	.25
	Peters' Sacred Selections, 3 or 4 Anthems	.25
	Peters' Octavo Choruses, 3 or 4 Choruses	.25
	Peters' Parlor Music, 5 or 6 easy Piano Pieces,	.25
	La Creme de la Creme, 3 or 4 difficult Pieces,	.25
	Peters' Organ Selections, 4 to 6 Choice Pieces,	.25

Any work mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price. Address,

J. L. PETERS,
11—4t. 243 Broadway, New York.

People's Line for Baltimore.

Elegant Str. "LOUISE"

This Steamer is unquestionably the most comfortable Steamer for Summer travel ever in Chesapeake bay.

She leaves Norfolk Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock P. M. and Portsmouth at 5 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore and retuan only $3.00
To Philadelpnia and return only $8,00
—All other tickets proportioantely low—

Passengers coming to Norfolk on Eondays Wednesday and Fridays can spend a day in Norfolk, and reduced fare on alternaue days will pay their hotel bills.

Special arrangements can be made for limited excursion parties by application to

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.

All regular through through tickets recognised.

PERQUIMANS

MALE and FEMALE

ACADEMY.

At HERTFORD, N, C.

W. G. GAITHER, Principal.

Calendar for 1876—77

Fall Session opens October 2nd, 1876—Closes, Feby. 9th, 1877—
Spring Session opens, Feby. 9th, 1877—Closes, June 28th, 1877—

This School had over *One Hundred* matric ulants during the last scholastic year.

Terms per Session:

Preparatory Department	$10.00
Academee	15.00
Classical, (including Academic)	20.00
Music on Piano	12.50
School-room expences	1.00

Good Board in private families on reasonable terms.

For further information apply for circular to Principal or

C. W. WOOD,
Pres. Board Trustees
Geo D. Newby Secty. 10-4t

Bankrupt Sale;

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

GREAT FAILURE OF THE

Milton Gold Jewelry Co., in England.

Their entire stock consigned to us to realize money

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert jeweler to discover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will send for the ninety days ONLY the following articles by mail, post paid on receipts of 50 cents, ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with

Inscription Hall engraved, retail price	$1.00
One set spiral shirt studs, retail price	75
One beautiful coral scarf pin, retail price	75
One elegant gents' watch chain, latest pattern, retail price	$1.50
One collar button, retail price	50
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price	$2.00
Total,	$6 50

Remember, we will send you the above named six articles, which we have retailed for $6 50, by mail POST PAID, FOR 50 CENTS, OR 4 sample lots for $1,50, an 12 sample lots for $4.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

Address

WILLIAM W. BELL & CO.
Importers of Watches and Jewelry
8 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Please state where you saw this advertisement, 11-4m

J. F. SANDERS. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N.. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Fower and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth City, N
April 26th, 1876-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTE AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Towe
White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleacne Goods,
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and ponder over it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and gives a description of the human body and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON N. C. April 19th, 1876.

Chowan County—Superior Court.

C. W. Cason, Receiver Fall Term, 1876.
Against
Jno. Bond, W. D. Pruden, Adm'r A. H. Bond, Sarah Bond, James S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickenson.

It appearing upon affidavit, that the Defendants James S. Whedbee and Jno Dickinson are nonresidents of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City in the First Judicial District, commanding the said Defendants Jas S. Whedbee and John Dickinson to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Edenton, on 8th Monday after 2nd Monday in July next being term of said Court held for County of Chowan, to answer the Complaints of the Plaintiff which will be filed in the Clerks office of said Court, within the first three days of said term. And let them take notice that if they fail then and there to appear, and answer; the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for judgment demanded against them in the said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 7th day of July 1876.

WM. R. SKINNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Chowan County.
AUG. M. MOORE,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 4-6t.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton. Sam'l Latham Plymouth, N. C.
28-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Pasquotank county held at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Saturday August 19th 1876 it was decided to call a county nominating Convention at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Saturday the 9th of September at 11 o. clock A. M. Each township to be represented in said Convention by five delegates and each delegate to have an equal amount of representation. The delegates already legally appointed from Salem Nixonton, Providence and Elizabeth City township shall be recognised and admitted in said County Convention.

By order of the Committee.
W. H. FRIBLEY
Aug. 19. 1876. Sect'y.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns, SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF DIFFERENT DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

GEORCE PACE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR **SAW MILLS,**

AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BELVIDERE ACADEMY

This school is located at Belvidere, Perquimans Co, N. C. The next session will commence on the 2nd of October 1876 under the efficient management of William A. Symnes as principal. Pupils are expected to enter for a term of ten weeks and no deduction made except in case of protracted sickness.

Price of tuition for a term of ten weeks, payable in advance, is as follows,(viz):

Primary Branches,	$4.50.
Higher English Branches,	6.00.
Languages each, (extra)	2.00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates. School to continue nine months.

For further information address the undersigned. Rufus White or Joseph R. Parker.

On behalf of the Committe.
Belvidere N. C. —6-4t

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz. City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish.

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW FRAMES,

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND GENERAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6 187 .

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City Steamers.

Local and Personal.

The Baptists will hold a Protracted Meeting at Salem, this county, commencing on the 24th of this month.

The Methodist Quarterly Meeting of Pasquotank circuit (Rev. J. L. GARRETT) will commence at Halls Creek on the 23rd inst. The Presiding Elder is expected to attend.

We call attention to the article in another column on "Our Cemeteries." It contains suggestions of value and they are especially adapted to a country like ours. By the way, our townsman JOHN H. ZIEGLER is always prepared to meet the demand for metallic coffins.

The *Albemarle Times* wants to know why LINDSEY, CHAMBERLAIN and ALBERTSON were not at Windsor on the 29th? Simply because the announcement had been made without their knowledge. Neither of them are men who are in the habit of "dodging." Col. LINDSEY does not go to Windsor until the 7th of October.

In our article last week on the decision of the Supreme Court in reference to Solicitors and Grand Juries we did not intend to be understood as making any personal allusion to or reflection on the Solicitor, and it surprised us to learn that it had been so construed. It was not until some two or three weeks ago that our attention was particularly called to the decision. Like ourself, the general public did not know that the old practice had been changed. Being a matter of general interest, we felt it our duty to call attention to it. The article was written for our issue of the week before, but was crowded out. We briefly referred to the main points, using as nearly as we could the very language of Judge BYNUM.

Pressing private business, which could not be postponed, has made it impossible for AUG. M. MOORE Esq., to accept the nomination for Senator. He informed us at Hertford, on the day of the Convention, that he feared this would be so and himself urged the nomination of another man. He finally agreed to take the matter in consideration. The result will be seen in his letter in another column. The Senatorial Executive Committee will act at once and promptly fill the vacancy. Mr. MOORE will continue to actively work for the party and all its nominees. He is one of the most efficient speakers on the stump in Eastern Carolina.

When the present Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank took charge of the affairs of the county they found orders selling at from 65 to 70 cents on the dollar. Because of this, during the first year of their administration they were compelled to allow for lumber, labor and such other things as the absolute necessities of the county demanded, from 25 to 33 per cent to cover the margin, and could scarcely get them at that. On the morning of the day of the "injunction" county orders were selling for 90 cents and the credit of the county was so much improved that for the year just closing at least 20 per cent would have been saved in running the county government. But the "injunction" at once ran orders down lower than ever before.

Col. LINDSEY is over on the other side of the Sound filling his appointments. He is making a fine impression wherever he goes. He is proving himself to be master of the situation and is, at every discussion, pushing his competitor to to the wall. The attempt to assail his character by certificates is proving a failure. They are more than met by the counter certificates showing the character of his assailants. Few men would be able to pass through the ordeal forced on Col. LINDSEY by his enemies and be able to produce stronger endorsements and a clearer vindication than he has done. The result is to his advantage. A generous and fair play loving people are very apt to stand by the man who is unmercifully assailed. He is filling appointments in Pitt county this week.

Far be it from our purpose to misrepresent or malign JESSE J. YEATES the Democratic nominee for Congress. Personally we understand he is genial, good hearted and honorable. But politically we do not like his record. That is public property. Of course he went to Congress to act with his party, but there was no necessity for his out bourboning bourbonism. We believe the official record shows that he voted for every extreme measure his party leaders introduced. He sat quietly in his seat and suffered the saturnalia of Democratic partisanship go on without a single word of rebuke. That he voted for cutting down appropriations is true, but why? To use in this campaign. In nine tenths of the cases they will be added to next winter's deficiency bills. It is well known that a mere "reduction" of the appropriations of the government service does not always mean a "saving." While the apropropriation bills of this year, as passed by the House of Representatives, are in the aggregate $29,594,187.38 less than for the same branches of the service last year, the actual 'saving" to the Treasury, as is conclusively shown by Senator WINDOM in his speech in the United States Senate August 12th, is *not one-fifth of that sum*. Senator WINDOM's figures are official, and they are conclusive on that point.

We do not pretend to dictate the course for others to pursue, but for ourself we cannot engage in offensive personalities or abuse. We feel it to be demoralizing and repugnant to every attribute of true manhood. We never wantonly wound the feelings of any one, nor do we ever, intentionally, do any man injustice. With a conscientiousness that we are in the right, and strong in the conviction that, when the passions of the hour pass, a fair minded public will justify our course, we awaite the verdict that will surely vindicate us in the end

A "Democratic Reader" writes us: "The Democratic party accepts the amendments of the Constitution and will not attempt to repeal them. What more do you ask?" The trouble is they deny that Congress or the Executive authority has any power to enforce the observance of the amendments upon the States. If any State chooses to nullify them by indifference or by explicit hostile legislation, there is no redress for the citizens whose rights are thereby made of no avail. And this doctrine is big with woes. The majority of the people of the United States do not and will not sanction it. The desire of the Republican party in respect of the South is well set forth in Governor HAYES's thoughtful and generous letter of acceptance. The policy announced by him is the Republican policy. It promises peace and prosperity under the protection of equal laws impartially administered, the only stable condition of a peace which is real and a prosperity which is abiding. If the Sonth is honestly determined to abide by the amended Constitution in spirit as well as in terms, it will find in a Republican administration its surest hope and most powerful help.

Local Briefs.

Hon. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN spent a day in the city on his return from over the Sound. He reports everything as working well.—The Republicans of this county hold their nominating Convention on Saturday.—Farmers have had a splendid time for saving fodder.—The Railroad election will be on Monday week. Dont forget it.—The next meeting of the "Hayes, Settle and Lindsey Club" will be held in the Court House on Friday night of this week. There will be several addresses.—The corn crop in this county is excellent and the cotton prospect good.—Dull times in town. No money; no special news.—The good Templars are increasing. The Order is evidently doing much good.

Neighboring Counties.

MARTIN:—LINDSEY and YEATES met at Jamesville on the 2nd. A large crowd out to hear them. Col. LINDSEY made a fine impression. He is proving more than a match for YEATES.

PERQUIMANS:—The colored woman arrested near New Hope for taking the life of her child was tried at last Court and found guilty of manslaughter. Sentenced for 10 years to the Penitentiary.—Politics getting more active. BAGLEY and SKINNER will soon open the canvass.

CHOWAN:—The Republican county Nominating Convention at Edenton, on the 29th ult., was harmonious. A good ticket was put in the field,—Col. LINDSEY and Maj. YEATES held a joint discussion on the 28th ult. It was admitted by all, political friends and opponents, that LINDSEY made one of the ablest speeches he has ever delivered. He delights his friends and wins the respect of his opponents. The Republican vote of Chowan will be increased.

Business Locals.

Those new fall calicoes at Fowler's are pretty—go see them.

Piles of $1.00 Serg. Shoes at Fowler's.

Fresh Butter and Cheese at Fowler's.

We call attention to advertisement headed "Bankrupt Sale."

The Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company will make arangements this week to sell through tickets from Elizabeth City to Philadelphia and return.

NOTICE!

Having charge of the Job Department of the CAROLINIAN Office, I give notice that all election printing, posters, tickets, etc., must be paid for on delivery. This rule will be strictly adhered to.

T. T. RUTTER.

To avoid FAMILY JARS; buy your *Fruit Jars* of P. W. Melick's. I would say to my friends and customers and the good people of this whole country generally that just now, in our dull season, is the time when they can purchase goods in my line at very low figures, as I wish to make room for a large fall and winter stock. Call at the large flag store and 98ct corner on Water Street.

P. W. MELICK.

Elizabeth City, N. C., 12-3t.

"Air there any letters for my wimmin folks?" said a plain looking old gentleman at the post office the other day. "No," said the post-master, "but here's a big fat envelope with some pictures on the front for your daughter." "Jis, what I come down arter," said the old gentleman; smiling, "Melindy's going to be married; an' this here's one of them handy "Domestic" paper paterns to cut out her weddin' gound by."

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76,-1y.

RADICKE'S GOSPEL TABLEAUX.

Prof. C. S. Maurice, of Manchester, Va., will exhibit his Grand Moving Panorama of the Life of Christ in Pasquotank Circuit at the following times and places:

McBrides Church,	Wed. night	Sept.	13
Newland "	Thurs. "	"	14
Providence "	Friday "	"	15
Elizabeth City "	Sat'rday "	"	16
Newbegun "	Monday "	"	18
Halls Creek "	Tuesday "	"	19
Oak Grove "	Wed. "	"	20

This exhibition is endorsed by the people, the pulpit and the press. Admission 25 cts. For the benefit of the Parsonage, &c.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book.

March 29, '76—1yr.

ATTENTION COTTON GIN MEN.

You can have your old Gin now worn out (you think) made good as new at trifling cost. New Saws, New Brushes, New Journals, New Bearings.

For further particulars apply to J. W SAWYER, at the Shop of J. F. Sanders & Co. 7-3t.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 50 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names, tf.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that BOSCHEE' GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J., and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggist, J. Q. ETHERIDGE, & BRO. and get this Medicine; or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle 10 cents. Two doses will relieve every case. Don't neglect your cough. For sale by HENRY HOOPER, Edenton, N. C, J. W. TURNER, Hertford N. C. tf

Fine Sensibilities are like Woodbines.

Delightful luxuries of beauty to twine around a solid upright stem of understanding, but very poor things if unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the gronnd. So it is with the body, when sustained by strength and health, then all is beauty and happiness. But when enfeebled by disease, there is no silvery lining to the clouds. Gloom prevades all nature and hope dwindles into dispair. Invalid, would you enjoy that estimable boon, health? Know that it is within your power. Thousands have been as bad off as you are. Strength to their enfeebled limbs, and joy to their disponding hearts has been imparted by the judicious use of Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills, the boon to suffering humanity. 10-2t.

Think of a poor aged and blind white women being let out at auction to a negro master! And that in the nineteenth century; in a white man's country—in North Carolina,—*Raleigh News.*

Yes! Think of it, and no white democrat with a soul big enough to underbid the negro! In other words, the democratic friends (?) of this poor woman were either to mean to bid her off themselves and thus maintain her among those of her own color, or they willingly allowed her to be bid off by a negro for the sake of making a little political capital at her expense.—*Wilmington Post.*

Wouldn't it be a pretty sight to see a man advanced to the head of this Government who already owes it forty or fifty thousand dollars withheld through false returns?—*Boston Journal.*

DEATHS.

POWERS; In Nixonton township, on the 30th of August, Miss Mollie Powers, aged 21 years 8 months, and 17 days.

LISTER;—In Nixonton township on the 2nd ins. Mrs. Patsy Lister, wife of Wm. Lister, aged about 76 years.

Valuable Real Estate

At Private Sale

BY

GEO. D POOL

Real Estate Agent,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I have for SALE as Agent, a large number of valuable farms, timber lands and town properties. The cleared farms contain from 50 to 1,500 acres each, have good buildings on them, are near neighboring water courses, are well adapted to raising corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and can be bought at prices ranging from $5 to $30 an acre, and on reasonable terms of payment. The timber lands contain from 100 to 10,000 acres each and will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

The town properties consists of valuable dwellings, those eligibly located, vacant lots, &c., and range in prices from $300 to $1,000 each. Terms of payment easy. Those desirous of purchasing real estate in town or country will do well to give me a call before buying elsewhere, or from others.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DURANGO RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, AND POSITIVELY CURES RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA AND LUMBAGO. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY, DRUGGISTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sold by Wholesale Druggists in Baltimore and Richmond. 11-3m.

National Republican Platform.

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 15th, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration principles.

First.—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings the national and State governments, underf their respective constitutions, the rights o every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

2d. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal that the re endowed with certain inalienable rights, mong which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished

3d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any jus cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to prosecute faithless officers The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusors should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving o the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbiding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people

10th. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen, that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th. It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12th. The rebublican party recognizes with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures, in laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts, and the honest demand of this class of citizens for additional rights and privilege and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13th. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States, for their government and in the exercises of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th. The pleages which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors, must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives or the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

15th. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies, and we therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

16th. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, with making the control of the House of Representatives the triumphant opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reasserting and applauding, in the national Capitol, sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with beting equally false and imbecile, and overshadowing the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigations; with proving, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party, thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17th. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserver the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his services in war and in peace.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. W. Sawyer, J. W. Sanders and Albert Luten, under the style of J. F. SANDERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. F. Sanders is authorized to collect all claims due the Firm, and will pay all debts owed by the firm.

The coach and waggon business will be continued by J. F. Sanders and A. Luten, under the old style (J. F. Sanders & Co.,) and the machinery business will be continued by J. W. Sawyer. All in the same building as heretofore. In our separate branches we shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all patrons.

J. W. SAWYER,
J. F. SANDERS,
ALBERT LUTEN.

E. City, N. C., July 17th, 1876. 3t.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABIN ET-MAKER AN

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will be at two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

BOARD BY THE DAY $2.00

C. S. BROWN, Prop

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO, .

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA. INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1.000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.

March 23, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

Machine Shop.

Any machine from a Sewing Machine to a Steam Engine put in first class order promptly at small cost. Gas or steam pipes and fittings furnished and fitted.

Castings for Clark's horse power fan, &c, always on hand or procured at short notice. Manufacturers Agt, for Messers Frick, & Co's Steam Engine and Boilers portable and stationary from one to two horse. power. (Four horse engine) and boilers complete $375, also Saw Mills, grist Mills, Smut Mills, Bolting Cloths and Mill supplies generaly. Best corn shellers and fan combined to be found in Market.

If you want best Machinery in market, at lowest prices, give me a call before buying elsewhere.

J. W. SAWYER,

Shop; J. F. SANDERS, & Co's Carriage building; Corner of Main and Poindexter Sts Elizabeth City N. C. 7-4m.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Tire

Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts,

Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $50 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogue of the 6 machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,

W. F. JOHN & BARNES,

Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.

Box 1,044. 23-1y.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon and *Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.*

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the Inhabitants should have one. Contains 300 pages, fully illustrated. Price $1.00. Sent by mail, sealed, on receipt of price. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 310 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,

24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.

S. S. Fowler's

"Cash and One Price Store"

Continues to Take the Lead in Selling

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Notions, Carpets,
Boots & Shes, Groceries,
Hats & Caps, Provisions, &c.

Business on a Cash basis
Large Stock to select from.
Good Goods at "bottom prices."
Large sales at a small expense.

Please make a personal examination and satisfy yourself that you can save money by buying at

FOWLER'S

Water Street, E. City, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Provrietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY.

N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being LT

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

KEYSTONE Printing Ink Co!

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing Inks,

(Book and News Black)

135 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Our Inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will GUARANTEE EVERY POUND OF INK SOLD to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Dying and entirely Free from Setting Off.

Our prices are from 30 to 50 per cent, lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers. Address,

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.

135 North Third treet,

PHILADELPHIA

GOOD NEWS!

The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soapsand all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at owest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and Peach blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents

See for two stamps. Address, St. Joseph Medical Institute, Joseph

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH.

3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements to all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce takn in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Raisins, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Butter &c. &c., everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line that can be found in a first class store supplied with Bread, Cakes, Pies &c. Orders promptly attended to. Terms reasonable. Give us a call.

WILLIAM STEGER.

Rock Haven.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL Painting.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in the and the surrounding counties and the prompt ness with which he has always executed and the faithfulness with which his work is done has secured to him a large patronage and he hopes will again receive the liberal patronage.

JAMES S. WHITE,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriage &c.

The one in want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JONES

Livery Stables

AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting, Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

J. O. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

Near Brother's Livery Stables.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

Special Terms for Permanent Board

June 1st

Board, 1st and 2nd floors per day, ... $2
" 3rd and 4th " " $1.50

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Questions and Answers.

In feeding meat to fowls, what kind is best?

The best kind of meat for fowls is beef-lights (lungs) boiled. Meat may be given with or without chopping.

What is the cause of streaked butter?

Imperfect working of the butter after it is salted. The salt sets the color—that is, deepens and brightens it—therefore, if it is not thoroughly worked in every part, the fresh butter retains the color it had when it came from the churn, and the salted butter grows so much darker that the contrast gives the streaked appearance.

When should fruit trees be washed, and what recipe is good for a wash?

The washing of fruit trees is generally done in the spring before the leaves are out, though it is equally, if not more, effective, to apply the wash later. One recipe highly recommended consists of a half bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur placed in a tight barrel, where the lime is slaked with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth; this is then reduced to the consistency of ordinary whitewash, and when applied has added to it half an ounce of carbolic acid to each gallon of the liquid.

What materials are most used for mulching trees and shrubs?

One of the best and cheapest materials for mulch is straw, cut straw; it is clean and healthy for nearly all plants. Coarse marsh grass cut and cured is largely used for this purpose. Leaves from the woods make a good mulch. Tanbark is highly recommended for many plants, especially strawberries. Coarse barnyard litter is also good. Avoid using fresh manures or long, heavy, thick green grass.

Can thin soils be prevented from leaching?

Vegetable mold is the preventive. Have a crop upon the land all the time, and so make a soil full of fine mold. A growing crop fills the soil with roots, and the roots decompose and form mold. A mold and soil making plant is found in red clover. Buckwheat is also useful when it is plowed under. Corn sowed as for fodder and plowed under is beneficial. Turnips plowed under are of benefit.

What are the "vulture hocks?"

Vulture hocks are the stiff feathers that project below the knee of the fowl; they are unsightly and objectionable, and occur in the Asiatic breeds.

On what part of a sheep is the best wool found?

The finest and softest wool is found on the shoulders of a sheep.

How much should hogs weigh for market?

Two hundred and fifty and three hundred pounds is now considered a more desirable weight than five hundred, and will generally bring more money per pound. Besides, it costs more in the feeding to make the last hundred pounds of the weight than the first. The markets in England favor hogs of light weight, two hundred being considered heavy weight.

Domestic Recipes.

CRUMPETS.—They are very good cold or warm. Two cupfuls of light dough, two eggs, piece of butter size of an egg. If this makes too thin a batter add a little flour. Bake in a quick oven in hot patty pans.

PUFF CAKE.—Two cupfuls of white sugar, three cupfuls of flour, one cupful of butter, three eggs, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; dissolve soda in part of the milk.

LEMON CUSTARD.—Beat the yolks of eight eggs with half a pound of sugar, add a pint of boiling water, rinds of two lemons, grated, and juice of same; boil until it thickens, and then strain into glasses; eaten when very cold.

SMALL SUGAR CAKES.—One cupful of shortening, one and one half cupfuls of white sugar, two eggs, five tablespoonfuls of cold water, one tablespoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, four and one half cupfuls of flour; roll very thin.

BOILED FRUIT PUDDING.—Prepare a nice paste and roll it out into one sheet, lay apples, peaches or berries in the center, paring and slicing the fruit, sprinkle with sugar, and close the paste over them. Dip a strong cloth in hot water, flour the inside and rub it over with butter; put in the fruit and tie the cloth tightly and boil two hours and one-half. Eat hot with sauce.

GREEN CORN FRITTERS OR CAKES.—Grate the corn and allow one egg for every cupful, with a tablespoonful of milk or cream. Beat the eggs well, and add the corn by degrees, beating very hard; salt to taste; put a tablespoonful of melted butter to every pint of corn; stir in the milk and thicken with just enough flour to hold together—say a tablespoonful for every two eggs, and fry them in hot lard, or cook them on a griddle, like batter cakes.

RHUBARB WINE.—Grate the stalks of the rhubarb on a coarse horseradish grater. Then strain through a cloth, and to one quart of juice add three quarts of water and three pounds of coarse brown sugar. Let it stand for a day until the sugar is dissolved. Fill the demijohns full, leaving them uncorked. Keep a bottle of the wine to fill up the demijohns, as they will keep running over. Let them stand for a week or so, and then bottle and cork tightly. It will be fit for use in about three months.

HOW TO DRY FRUIT.—Pare and core peaches, pears, quinces, or citron; make a syrup flavored with lemon peel; boil the fruit till done; drain it in a colander, and spread on dishes. Place in the sunshine or a moderately heated oven until nearly dry. Sprinkle with loaf sugar, dry a little more, then pack them in boxes and put in a cool place. Citron must be boiled in clear water till you can pierce with a fork, and drained through a colander before it is put in the syrup; then let it boil until it is clear. Pour boiling water on the lemon rind and let it stand over night before flavoring the syrup with it, and it can be dried with the fruit.

The Fighting Forces.

Before the Congressional committee Gen. Sherman testified as follows:

The Chairman—What is the strength of Crook's and Terry's commands?

Gen. Sherman—I think they amount to 2,500 men each.

Mr. Williams—Are you not impressed with the idea that the Indians are breaking up?

Gen. Sherman—I think they are scattering now. Crook and Terry are both extremely careful, prudent men, and will not attack these Indians in position until they can give them a tremendous whipping.

Mr. Terry—What proportion of the troops is infantry?

Gen. Sherman—Crook must have twenty-eight companies of cavalry that will average about sixty men each; he must have 1,500 cavalry and about 1,000 infantry; Terry must have 1,600 infantry and about 500 or 600 cavalry; he has the whole of the Seventh cavalry, which we have re-enforced as much as we could, and four companies of the Second cavalry.

The chairman asked the secretary of war, who was present during the interview, whether he desired to make any statement to the committee, but the secretary merely replied that he concurred entirely in all that Gen. Sherman had said.

The Next Century.

There are some questions that never seem to get settled, and here is one of them, propounded to us for the hundredth time: "Please have the kindness to inform me whether the next century begins with the first of January, 1900, or the first of January, 1901." When did the present century begin? Or, to make it plainer, when did the first year or first day begin? At the birth of Christ, of course; and the second year commenced the very moment the first year was completed, and not before. Thus the next century begins with the first of January 1901, since it takes the whole of the year 1900 to make up the nineteenth century.—*Sun.*

MAKING SIOUX WARRIORS.

How the Gentle Savage Rears his Boy Papoose.

The chin-che-la, or papoose, when born, is taken by the mother to the nearest running stream, immersed and well washed in the cold water. On her return to the lodge the proud mother is presented by her husband with a mare pony for his heir; the fatted dog is killed, coffee boiled, bangs cooked, and the birth feast prepared. The happy father invites all his male relatives and friends. The tom-tom, with the medicine rattle, make the music; the guests chant a lively melody, and dance until the feast is served; the pipe is passed around, and when all are helped the father proposes a toast to his wife. Each guest congratulates the parents, and then altogether say: "We are all friends," and drink the health of the little stranger. After the feasting the dance is renewed, and at intervals the warriors will count their coups, the number of horses stolen, etc., and present their gift to the parents for their child. Anything from a dog to a horse will satisfy the purpose. The medicine man winds up the feast by shaking the rattle, demoniac yells, contortions of his body and shooting off his gun to drive the evil spirits away, receives a pony in fee for his services, and all retire. The initial services are over, and the papoose starts in life a debtor to his tribe, as each article, animal or other gift presented him must be returned in kind sooner or later in his life. So you will see that Indian gifts are actually time loans, and must be paid by the receiver, or be considered a bankrupt and dishonored man.

The child is wrapped in skins and put in a kind of elkskin coffin, and laced around with a lariat, as they say, to keep his limbs straight. His mother slings him on her back, starts to the timber after wood, pickets her ponies, gets her meals and attends to all her duties.

Papoose after being weaned is promoted from his coffin cage and decked out in a blue cloth shirt, ornamented with elk teeth and Iroquois shells. It reaches to his hips and has no sleeves. Attired thus his wardrobe is complete. In this condition he roots around the lodge, makes mud images and swaps graybacks for fleas with the puppies.

His next advance is to (Oxchilla) boyhood, about the age of four. The blue shirt is discarded, he receives a strap and a narrow piece of cloth to make a breech clout, his scalp lock is plaited, has a bone sling and long reed sticks, which are thrown like a spear; then he is dangerous. When his mother goes for wood she puts an old mare in the travois and strans Oxchilla to the sucking colt. He has his first equestrian experience. His little big Indian heart beats as he thinks he will soon be able to join the older boys in their racing, shooting and mock fights.

One of his ponies is rigged up with ribbons, beaded saddle and silvered bridle. He is put astride and his pony led to the lodge of the medicine man, who takes him from his pony, placing him on a buffalo robe, puts a block of wood behind his ear, and with a sharp knife cuts a slit in the upper rim and bell part of each ear. Some of these little boys nerve themselves for the trial and never murmur during the operation. Bring in another horse and the medicine man's heart feels good. He will cry out and sing the praises of the boy through camp for a month. The bigger the fee the longer and louder the praises. Oxchilla is now given a blanket and moccasins to add to his breechclout; also, a knife to make his bow and arrows, and becomes a bird hunter. On killing his first bird he is allowed to wear a little downy feather, and join the boys in their games. In wrestling they do not trip, slap nor bite, but before clinching will jump up and kick at each other backwards like a horse.

Their national game is shinny, which they play with a ball made out of antelope's hair, covered with buckskin. In choosing sides three squaws are rated against two bucks to make it equal. Favorite sports with the boys are playing dare, shooting at a mark, throwing sticks at a rolling ring on the ground. The one first succeeding in piercing it wins the stakes. They are inveterate sports, and will wager anything they can beg, borrow or steal.

Oxchilla, being a good horseman now, and persimmons on birds, is allowed to go with his father on the hunt. If he succeeds in killing a deer, the downey feather is removed, and a little horn put in its place on the scalp lock. He assists in the herd, bringing the ponies to water, and finding good grazing for them. His next ambition is to kill a buffalo. On succeeding he changes the horn for a small tail, feels some pumpkins, and crows over the other boys.

On acquiring each of the different marks of distinction I have described, being the occasion of great joy to Oxchilla, he is required to give something away, said gift being a payment of some article he received at his birth feast. At the age of twelve he joins the first war party, acting as supernumerary, holding the extra horses, etc., for the others. In going to war, the Indians walk long distances, or ride their pack horses, leading the war ponies, and never put a saddle on them until ready for the charge; therefore they are fresh, and equal to all emergencies.

Value of Trees.

The value of trees in a sanitary point of view in large and overcrowded cities can scarcely be over estimated. Apart from the sense of relief and coolness which they impart, their value as purifiers of the atmosphere is almost incredible. It has been calculated a good sized elm, plane, or lime tree will produce 7,000,000 leaves, having a united area of 200,000 square feet. The influence of such a large surface in the absorption of deleterious gases and the exhalation of oxygen must therefore be of immense benefit in overcrowded and unhealthy districts. In London and all large cities there exists a great number of waste spots in which one or more trees could be planted to advantage in every way. In this respect, at all events, they manage things better in France, and indeed in most continental cities, where the boulevards are kept cool in summer and warm in winter, owing to the influence which trees have in modifying temperature; in addition, they tend by absorption to purify the soil below, as well as the atmosphere above them. One great cause of failure in the introduction of trees in London hitherto has risen from the want of knowledge as to the particular species which would thrive best in a smoky city. It is now well known that the plane and other deciduous trees of the same family are the most suitable, as they do not only expose a large leaf surface to the atmosphere, but by shedding their bark annually throw off the result of smoke, which would other poisonous fumes which by accumulation would be fatal to the British oak or other trees of a slower growth and an apparently more hardy nature. A society for planting trees in the wide streets and waste places of the metropolis might accomplish as beneficial results as the excellent institution which supplies drinking fountains for the refreshment of man and beast.

Senator Logan's Silver Bill.

The full text of the bill introduced by Senator Logan in the United States Senate is as follows:

A bill for the issue of silver coin, and to make the silver dollar a legal tender:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be coined at the mints of the United States a silver dollar of the weight of 412.8 grains troy of standard silver, emblems, devices, and inscriptions of which shall conform to those prescribed by law for gold and silver coins of the United States, with such modifications thereof as may be necessary to render said dollar readily distinguishable from the trade dollar; and in the coinage and delivery thereof the same deviations from the standard weight and fineness shall be allowed as are prescribed by law for the trade dollar; and the said dollar herein authorized shall be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount, except for customs, duties and interest on the public debt, and shall be receivable in payment of all dues to the United States, except duties on imports.

THE CROW SISTERS.

The Story of Their Massacre by the Indians Freshly Told.

Mr. L. K. Evans, one of the old residents of Waynesburg, Penn., contributes the following reminiscences of the massacre of the Crow sisters:

The first day of May, 1791, judging from all the evidence at my disposal, was as pleasant and delightful as May days only know how to be. The family of Jacob Crow were enjoying health and prosperity and peace. And as its various members sallied forth that lovely morning no thought of danger entered the minds of any. Each one partaking of the spirit and serenity that seemed to envelop all nature around, apparently gave way to the very abandonment of repose and security.

The young man, Michael, had started early to Lindley's fort to recover a horse that had strayed back to a former owner. During the afternoon four of his sisters—Elizabeth, Susanna, Katharine and Christina, from ten to sixteen years of age—set out on a pleasure excursion, intending to visit the family of Thomas Lazear, father of the Hon. Jesse Lazear, residing on lands now owned by Thomas Gray. The primary object of the girls being diversion and recreation, they loitered along the creek, and amused themselves with whatever chanced to attract their curiosity. About one and one-half miles from home they discovered a large shad bellied snake in the stream, of a species now said to be extinct in those waters. This they crippled, and were engaged in teasing it and watching its movements, when their brother Michael came riding down the creek. He called to the youngest sister and invited her to get up behind him and ride home. But she declined, saying she would stay till her sisters were ready to return. So he gayly rode away.

Just at this place the scene is wild and chaotic. The stream is turbulent and rock-bound; the hill high, steep and rugged. It was a wildly picturesque solitude, such as poets are wont to associate with ways that are dark and deeds that are foul. The brother had scarcely gone from view, when two hideous savages and a heartless renegade by the name of Spicer, emerged from the covert of a large slab of rock, which now, as then, still stands on edge about twenty feet from the bank of the creek. They motioned the girls to silence, and led them captive, cautiously, yet hurriedly, away up that mountain side, a distance of five hundred yards, to a secluded ravine, across which there was a fallen tree. The road is now located near this fateful spot. Here all were seated upon that fallen trunk. While toiling up that rugged hill, Elizabeth, as opportunity permitted, exhorted her younger sisters to say their prayers and prepare for death.

After making sundry inquiries of the girls as regards the location of the settlement, its means of defense, etc., one of the Indians took a hand of each of the two younger sisters in one of his, and with uplifted tomahawk prepared to deal the blow of death. Christina, perceiving the fearful intent, gave a sudden and powerful jerk, released herself from his grasp, and ran wildly down the hill. The Indian pursued, and when he got within reach he gave her such a furious jab in the back with the muzzle of his gun as sent her whirling headlong down the acclivity. Confident that he had disabled her from all possibility of escape, he returned to aid in the bloody massacre of the other three girls. Christina, however, immediately recovering from the stunning fall, and casting a look backward, saw one of the Indians strike Elizabeth three terrible blows before he succeeded in knocking her down. Christina then, incited by the terror of the frightful occasion, darted away with marvelous speed, and escaped to tell the awful story of the tragic fate of her sisters.

Now the dread alarm was sounded loud and far. Now in wild confusion the settlers all made rapid flight for Lindley's fort. Jacob Teagarden, then a lad of ten years old, was set astride a horse and sent twelve miles away to Inlow's block house for a force of armed men.

Next morning a company was organized, and repairing to the place of death, beheld a spectacle, the like of which only frenzied demons could have produced. There lay Betsy and Susan, literally butchered—mangled—dead—scalped. But Katharine was not there. Soon, however, traced by stains of blood, she was discovered near the water's edge, whither she had crept to slake her feverish thirst. She, too, had been hewn down by the fierce and infuriated savages, her scalp torn off, and left for dead. And weltering in her gore she lay all that dreary, terrible night, unconscious of her wretched state.

Next morning, awaked to consciousness by the "gobbling" of the wild turkeys, she found herself writhing beneath the scorching rays of a cloudless sun, and almost perishing of thirst. She was tenderly removed to the shadow of a large rock, which, but little changed, yet remains in a patch of bottom land a few rods down the creek. Here she revived somewhat, and faintly related what little she remembered of the terrible affair, and gently chided her brother Michael, saying: "I thought you would have come to me sooner." It was regarded as a very remarkable fact that her scalp was hitched on a haw bush but a few steps from the rock. I suppose it was drawn from the Indian's belt while passing hastily through the dense thicket in quest of Christina, who had eluded his fury. The scalp was stitched into its wonted place, but the wound had become so irritated and the scalp so dried that it would not again adhere.

Both the dead and the dying were speedily removed to their desolated home. There are in that immediate vicinity several ancient mounds, supposed to contain the bones of some former race long since extinct. Near one of these a grave was prepared. The vault was lined with puncheons. Into this rude coffin the two girls already dead were tenderly laid. Another broad puncheon, hewn for the purpose, covered the vault, and the grave was filled with earth. Thus these two sisters, who had been "lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their death were not divided." Katharine survived in terrible torment for three days. Then, released by death, she, too, was laid in a similarly constructed tomb alongside her two sisters.

When John, a favorite son, had been cruelly and unprovokedly killed by these demons of men, the home of Jacob Crow was made a house of mourning; and now again with three-fold intensity had these incarnate fiends re-desolated those bleeding hearts. But while the three loved ones lay silent in death, it was a solace and a cause of deepest gratitude that the other had, almost miraculously, escaped.

Since they had met such a fearful fate, it was a gratifying feature that one was spared to relate the manner of their taking off. Christina lived to womanhood, and became the good wife of John McBride. She had saved her scalp, but she carried between her shoulders to the day of her death the print of the muzzle of the Indian's gun.

Of this most horrible massacre there have been numerous published accounts. But all that I have seen were of the most generalizing character—none of them pretending to narrate particulars, and what is most strange, though the traditions are so well and minutely presented, all previous writers have been so egregiously misled as regards the facts. The version as given in this sketch may be regarded as thoroughly authentic, as it has been gathered by laborious research through the lineal descendants who still possess the land.

HIS CHARACTER.—"Don't you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?" "Yes, to the bone." "What is his character?" "Didn't know he had any." "Did he live near you?" "So near that he spent only five shillings for firewood in eight years." "Did he ever come in collision with you in any matter?" "Only once, and then he was drunk, and mistook me for a lamppost." "From what you know of him, would you believe him under oath?" "That depends upon circumstances. If he was so much intoxicated that he did not know what he was saying, I would; if not, I wouldn't."

THE STORY OF THE MASSACRES.

The Turks in Desperate Straits---Savage Hordes Let Loose on the Bulgarians---Merciless Cruelty Inflicted---Slight Prospects of Reform.

At the time of the Bulgarian rebellion in May, says a New York *Tribune* correspondent, the Turkish government was in extremities. Its army was fully occupied in Herzegovina and along the Servian frontier. It had to strip the capital of troops in order to hold Philippopolis and Adrianople. To prevent the spread of the rebellion it had recourse to the special measure of simply arming the Moslem population and the Circassian refugees. These were turned loose upon Bulgaria with the result of crushing out every sign of rebellion in about three weeks' time. As there is a good deal being said just now about atrocities in Bulgaria, I have been at some pains to collect facts from correspondents in various parts of the country. The publications made up to this time have referred solely to the period immediately preceding the fall of Sultan Abdul Aziz, when indeed Bulgaria was pandemonium. The armed Moslem population called Bashi-Bazouks and the Circassians seemed to make it a rule to shoot every Christian on sight, and the fields were absolutely deserted in consequence. The savages burned all the rebel villages of course. Loyal villagers, hearing of their doings, would huddle together in some corner for safety. Immediately a squad of Bashi-Bazouks would pounce upon them, taking or pretending to take their assembling as a sign of evil intent, and then another band of frightened women and children would be added to the crowds flocking to the cities for shelter, while another village would be added to the list of those destroyed. After two hundred or more villages had been burned up, and after thousands of men had been killed and other thousands arrested for complicity in the rebellion, the Bulgarian rising became a thing of the past. But still the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians continued their work, and there was no safety except in the cities where there were regular troops. The regular troops, although quiet and well behaved in comparison with the Bashi-Bazouks, were not free from crime. They seized goods in shops and plundered the markets. They likewise committed graver acts. The pastor of a church in a Bulgarian city testified that a soldier came into his courtyard and treated barbarously a Bulgarian girl whom he found at work there.

The government made no account of complaints, and although the rebellion was crushed, the country was ruined.

Just at this stage of affairs occurred the revolution. The new sultan within three days after his accession ordered the repression of the Bashi-Bazouks. But the Bashi-Bazouks declined to be repressed, and for three weeks more outrages continued to occur spasmodically. Wherever the troops were not Bashi-Bazouks were sure to appear. They had now become robbers, pure and simple, if they were ever anything else. The answer of one of them to an order to surrender stolen property to its lawful owner illustrates their position: "My king ordered me to take this property; it is mine lawfully. The new king cannot take away from me what I have lawfully acquired!" The Bashi-Bazouks are not at all friends of Misthat Pasha and his plans for equal rights and constitutional government.

Very slowly and very feebly the government has succeeded in restoring quiet and confidence among the wretched Bulgarians. Letters before me, written this week by American friends, testify that it is at last safe to travel again in the region south of the Balkans. But, so far as I know, not a Circassian nor a Bashi-Bazouk has been punished for the murders and rapine committed under the last reign, or even for the crimes committed since their license was withdrawn. It is this that makes me doubt the possibility of reform of any kind in Turkey.

How Japanese Work.

A correspondent of the *Congregationalist* relates a curious little incident which he observed in the Japanese department of the Main building at the Centennial Exhibition, illustrative of the method in which a Japanese artisan performs his work:

The arm of the small figure of a knight on a carved bedstead had been broken off, and was to be glued on. The glue pot was at some distance from the bedstead, but was held in a light teakettle of hot water which might have been easily taken to the spot where the work was to be done. But the workman did not choose this way of doing things. He carried the bit of wood to the glue pot, sat down on his heels with great deliberation, carefully examined the fractured surface, then as carefully stirred the glue. Then he had some jocose by-play with a fellow workman, and finally began to apply the glue. Every movement was so slow that I began to wonder how he was to get the broken surfaces together before the glue should be cold and hard, for he had a long way to walk through a crowd of people in a narrow and crooked passage. There was no need of worrying about it; the thing was easily done. When all was ready he took his time about rising from his seat upon his heels, opened his mouth wide, thrust the bit of wood head between thumb and finger deep within the warm, moist cavern nature had so kindly provided, and in this ludicrous attitude, breathing heavily, he threaded his way slowly through the crowd till he reached the bed. Then he hunted around for a stepladder, took his time about placing it, examined and wiped the surface from which the arm was broken, and as soon as he couldn't think of anything else to do, the bit of wood was withdrawn from down his throat, and the joining was instantly completed.

A Nocturnal Meal.

The attention of medical men in this great republic, says a correspondent, is called to the injudicious and absolutely hateful habit, much in vogue in the rural districts and among early risers in the city, of getting up in the night to eat. This nocturnal meal is faintly disguised under the name of breakfast, and there is no doubt that it has much to do with creating, spreading and sustaining the national disease—dyspepsia. The custom is sometimes visited by severe judgments, but nothing seems able to deter its votaries from continuing its practice. We once took summer boarding with a man who used to eat in the night, and roused up all his household to share his unnatural meal. One night he stirred us all up at half-past four o'clock to eat. We rose and ate. That very day his best cow immolated herself on a wire fence, one of his horses bit himself with a rattlesnake, a reaping machine ate up his best farm hand, a distant relative sent his youngest son a drum, his wife took to writing poetry, and one of his most popular, talented and handsomest boarders flitted, leaving an unpaid summer's bill to remember him by. The latter circumstance is indelibly impressed upon our memory, and we often think of it in connection with the somewhat striking coincidence that we have never been in that country since.

Ship Hawsers.

The introduction of large ships of war have rendered the old fashioned hawsers comparatively useless. It is found impossible for men to handle larger cables and hawsers than are used for 6,000-ton vessels. For this reason, some new experiments have been made with steel hawsers at Devonport, under the authority of the British government. The steel hawser used was eight inches in circumference against a hemp one twenty-five inches in circumference. The report as to handiness in working was entirely in favor of the steel wire hawser. Another great consideration is that 120 fathoms of twenty four inch hempcable weighs seven tons sixteen hundredweight, while the same number of fathoms of eight inch wire cable, which is equal to, if it does not exceed, the strength of the other, weighs only two and a half tons. The wire rope, which was tested is equal in strength to a two and a half inch chain, the weight of which would be sixteen tons.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The broken Mechanics' and Traders' savings bank of New York is believed to have been robbed of $100,000 by W. H. K. Bennett, an assistant cashier.....Hallett Kilbourn has entered suit against the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the sergeant-at-arms of the House, and the members of the real estate pool committee, claiming $150,000 damages, for injuries sustained by reason of false imprisonment without cause.....Gen Boisrond Canal was elected president of Hayti, and his inauguration was celebrated by the people with great joy.....The unemployed workingmen of New York city held a mass meeting at which they denounced the city officials for not furnishing them with work when it was within their power to do so.....The last day of the boating regatta at Saratoga drew together an immense throng. The first event was the senior single scull race, contested by Yates, of the Union Springs, Ackerman, of the Atalantas, Kennedy, of Yale, and Riley, of the Neptunes, Riley won in 13.21¾. Kennedy, second, in 13.37—being exceedingly fast time. The four-oared race, on which so much interest was centered, drew out the She-nae-case-mettes, of Monroe, Mich.; Argonautas, of Bergen Point, N. J.; Beaverwycks, of Albany; Northwesterns, of Illinois, and the Atalantas, of New York—the crack clubs of the country. The Northwesterns won in 18.04¾, the Michigan crew second, and the Atalantas third.....A son of Timothy Donovan went down a well at Greenburgh, Westchester county, N. Y., to investigate it, when he was overcome by foul air and fell lifeless to the bottom. The father went to his rescue, but also became asphyxiated by the gas. Cornelius Donovan then attempted to get out the bodies of his brother and nephew, but fell a third victim to the deadly gas. The bodies were recovered by grappling irons.

There is a company forming in Paris to construct a cable between that city and New York.....A severe hail, rain and wind storm passed over Wayne county, Pa., unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys and fences, and badly damaging the corn and other crops..... The regular Republicans of Arkansas have nominated Joseph Brooks for governor. The irregular Republicans also have a ticket in the field.....The following nominations for Congress are announced: Savannah district of Georgia, John E. Bryant, Rep.; Vermont, third district, George W. Hendell, Rep.; Maine, fourth, J. H. Dunnell, Dem.; Virginia, third, John E. Kenna, Dem.; California, third, Thomas E. McKenna, Rep.; Maine, fifth, Wm. H. McClellan, Dem.; Vermont, first, A. P. Childs, Dem.; Ohio, third, John E. Savage, Dem.; Ohio, eighth, George Arthur, Dem.; Ohio, fifteenth, Wm. W. Poston, Dem.....Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, has been renominated by the Democracy.....Smuggler won the free-to-all race at Rochester in 2.15¾, 2.18 and 2.19¾. Lucille Goldsmit took second place, beating Bodine and Judge Fullerton.....The New York Mutual base ball club defeated the Athletics of Philadelphia by a score of nine to seven.

Jenkins Showell, colored, was hanged in the presence of an immense throng, at Snow Hill, Md., for rape committed on a white and a colored woman.....President Grant has addressed a message to Congress asking for authority to increase the present cavalry force or to call out five thousand volunteers to aid in the Indian war.....Grasshoppers are appearing in large numbers in Nebraska.....Congressional nominations: Alabama, seventh district, Dem., W. H. Forney; Missouri, thirteenth, Dem., A. H. Buckner; Arkansas, second, Rep., J. A. Williams, and Samuel Murphy in the fourth; Michigan, eighth, Dem., Fred. H. Potter.....Another insurrection in San Domingo is reported....The 2.26 race at Rochester, N. Y., had eleven horses start. Great Eastern, a comparatively new horse, won in three straight heats, in 2.19, 2.21 and 2.21¾.....The New York yacht Madeleine defeated the Canadian yacht Countess of Dufferin by ten minutes in the first contest for the Queen's cup.....Mr. Disraeli is to be made Earl of Beaconsfield.....There will be held in the Pomological building on the Centennial grounds the following exhibitions of agricultural products: From September 4 to September 9, a display of peaches; from September 11 to September 16, Northern pomological products; September 19 to September 23, autumn vegetables; September 25 to September 30 cereals; October 2 to October 7, potatoes and feeding roots; October 17 to October 21, autumn butter and cheese; October 23 to November 1, nuts; and from October 21 to November 1, autumn honey and wax..... Mrs. Frank Bowman, of Rochester, N. Y., was killed by Victor Smith, who boarded with her, during a quarrel. Smith then committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

Part of an oil train was burned near Roselle, N. J., causing a loss of $75,000..... A week's sale of shorthorn cattle at Paris, Ky., realized $154,000..... Sixteen thousand government troops were defeated by insurgents in the interior of Mexico..... The second race of the series between the Countess of Dufferin and the Madeleine, resulted in a victory for the latter by half an hour. The cup thus remains in American hands for another season. The old champion yacht America accompanied the two racing vessels over the course, and succeeded in beating the Countess by nineteen minutes.....A drummer for Morgan & Hendley, Philadelphia jewelers, had a case containing $20,000 worth of samples stolen from the baggage-room of Hayne's hotel, Springfield, Mass..... O'Leary's walk against time in New York was eminently successful, he having succeeded in accomplishing five hundred miles in six days, with half an hour to spare.

The wife of P. S. Osborn, of Palmyra, Me., while insane, drowned herself and daughter, seven years old, in a pond..... The Servians captured the Turkish town of Brisanski..... Insurrection is breaking out all over the Columbian province, Central America..... A French cassel at Ning-Kooo-Foo, China, was recently attacked by natives during mass, and the priest and several of the congregation were killed..... James Boyd, Democrat, has been nominated for Congress in the Pennsylvania seventh district..... The engineers of the Mississippi improvement announce that they now have a navigable channel with twenty-one feet of water.....A shooting affray, growing out of political troubles, occurred at Bell's Station, Tenn., in which one man was killed and nine wounded.

Rev. Edward P. Smith, ex-commissioner of Indian affairs, and president of Howard university, died in Guinea, Africa..... At the Saratoga races Madge won the three-quarters of a mile contest in 1.16½; Burgoo won the mile and three-quarters race in 3.07¾; Rhadamanthus won the mile and an eighth contest in 1.59¾.....Patrick Monahan was fatally stabbed in New York by his seventeen-year-old stepson, who claimed to have done the deed in self-defense..... A nine-year-old daughter of George Bowers, residing near Hempstead, L. I., was missed from her home, and on search being made by the neighbors, her body was found in the woods near by, terribly mutilated and bearing signs of a fiendish outrage..... The New Jersey rubber works, at New Brunswick, were totally destroyed by fire, with two adjacent dwellings. The loss will amount to $350,000. Three hundred employees, half of whom are women, were thrown out of work.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill establishing post routes throughout the country. Mr. Hamlin offered an amendment appropriating $150,000 out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the Post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, in addition to the sum appropriated for inland service by railroad, provided that the postmaster-general shall only apply this sum so far as it is possible to do so, to the fast mail trains on the New York Central and Hudon River railroad and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroads between New York and Chicago, and over the Pennsylvania railroad and its connections between New York and St. Louis, New York and Chicago, and New York and Cincinnati.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, submitted an amendment as an additional section to the bill, to restore the franking privilege, reported by him from the committee on post-offices and post roads on the twenty-fifth of May last. [It provides that it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail, free of postage, letters, packages, or other matter relating exclusively to the business of the government of the United States; and also that senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail, free of postage, letters and documents.]

The amendment of Mr. Paddock, restoring the privilege, was agreed to—yeas, 30; nays, 15—as follows [Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italics*, and Independents in SMALL CAPS]:

YEAS—Allison, Burnside, Christiancy, *Cooper*, Cragin, *Davis*, Dawes, *Dennis*, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, *Gordon*, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, *Kelly*, *Key*, *Maxey*, *Merrimon*, Mitchell, *Norwood*, Paddock, Patterson, *Randolph*, *Ransom*, *Saulsbury*, Spencer, *Stevenson*, *Wallace*, West, *Withers*—30.

NAYS—Anthony, *Bogy*, Booth, Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, *Cockrell*, Ferry, Hamlin, *Kernan*, Logan, *McCreery*, *McDonald*, McMillan, Morrill, Oglesby—15.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to; after which it was read a third time and passed—yeas, 25; nays, 18.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, from the committee of conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, submitted a report that the committee had agreed upon the bill, and it was read and agreed to.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, called up the conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. After some discussion the report of the committee was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Windom (Rep.) of Minnesota, from the committee on appropriations reported the Senate bill appropriating $800,000 to pay judgments of the court of claims. Passed.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, moved to take up the proposed constitutional amendments prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of sectarian schools. Agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 13.

The bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty was, after considerable discussion, read a third time and passed—yeas, 29; nays, 12.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the report of the conference committee on the bill to regulate the distribution of artificial limbs to soldiers and sailors who were disabled in the late war for the Union. The report was agreed to.

The debate on the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of public money for the support of sectarian schools, was continued, and after considerable discussion the resolution was defeated—yeas, 28; nays, 13; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative, as required by the Constitution. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bogy, Boxwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Spencer, Windom and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph and Stevenson—16.

Messrs. Bayard, Bowen, Whyte, Sanlsbury, Wallace, Bayard and Dennis, who would have voted against it, were paired with Messrs. Dawes, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Cameron (Pa.), Robertson, Windom and Wright, who would have voted for it. Had all the senators who would have voted against it, was paired with Messrs. Howe and Ingalls, who would have voted for it, he having two of the affirmative side to pair with him to make the pair even where a two-thirds vote was required.

Mr. Windom (Rep.), of Minnesota, called up the report of the conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, called up the House bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities. He submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, authorizing the President to increase such companies of cavalry regiments as he may think proper, to one hundred men each, providing that the total number of men enlisted shall not exceed 2,500, and appropriating $1,634,700 to pay the expense of such increase. Agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 11—and the bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, returning, without his approval, the Senate bill to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri bands of Indians, and the Sac and Fox Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. Also, another message from the President, stating that he was convinced, after further examination, that his message returning the bill without his signature was premature, and requesting that the bill might be returned to him for his signature.

A motion to refer the message was rejected, and the question being on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, it was passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Conkling called up the Senate bill to amend section 3,012 of the revised statutes of the United States, so as to allow repayment by the secretary of the treasury of tonnage tax where it was exacted in contravention of existing treaty stipulations. Passed.

Messrs. Windom and McCreery were appointed a committee to join with the committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President and notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn. Mr. Windom, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had discharged that duty, and the President replied that he had no further communication to make to Congress; and Mr. Ferry, the presiding officer, announced the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.

Mr. Waddell (Dem.), of North Carolina, called up the Senate bill allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to carry the mails on its new iron steam-ships. After some discussion as to whether the bill was subsidy or not, and to exclude the idea of recognizing the claim for extra subsidy, the bill was passed with an amendment striking out the words "except such as may lawfully exist under the law of the seventeenth of February, 1865."

Mr. Bagby (Ind.), of Illinois, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill giving a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Capt. Yates of the Seventh cavalry, killed with Custer. Passed.

Mr.